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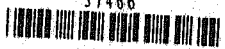
**SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND ACTION PLAN FOR
GENERATION OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT THROUGH
KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN SELECTED
DISTRICTS OF EASTERN U.P.**

Action Plan Deoria District



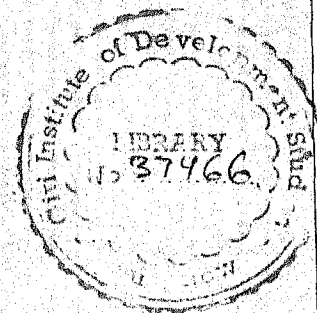
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**A.K. SINGH
FAHIMUDDIN**

**GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
SECTOR O, ALIGANJ HOUSING SCHEME
LUCKNOW 226 024**

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND ACTION PLAN
FOR GENERATION OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT THROUGH
KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN SELECTED
DISTRICTS OF EASTERN UTTAR PRADESH**

Vol.II.1

**Action Plan
Deoria District**

**A. K. SINGH
FAHIMUDDIN**

**GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
Sector O, Aliganj Housing Scheme
LUCKNOW 226 024**

October 2006

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के चयनित जिलों
में सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण और
खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग के माध्यम से
स्वरोजगार के सृजन हेतु
कार्य-योजना

[प्रशासकीय सारांश]

(जिला-देवरिया)

ए०के० सिंह
फहीमुद्दीन

गिरि विकास अध्ययन संस्थान
सेक्टर-ओ, अलीगंज हाउसिंग स्कीम
लखनऊ-226024

जुलाई-2006

देवरिया जिले में ग्रामोद्योग के माध्यम से स्वरोजगार—सृजन हेतु कार्य—योजना

1. भूमिका :

देवरिया जिले में लोगों के रोजगार का मुख्य आधार कृषि है। तथापि वर्तमान स्तर में कृषि क्षेत्र में अतिरिक्त रोजगार—सृजन सम्भव नहीं है। उपेक्षित पड़े वृहद् औद्योगिक इकाइयों की रोजगार—सृजन क्षमता भी नगण्य है। वृद्धिमान कार्य—शक्ति को पर्याप्त रोजगार मुहैया कराने में अपर्याप्त विकसित लघु एवं ग्रामीण उद्योग भी सक्षम नहीं है। शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को वेतन आधारित रोजगार प्रदान करने वाला कोई सम्भाव्य क्षेत्र भी अब तक विकसित नहीं किया जा सका है। उपरोक्त सन्दर्भ में वृहद् स्तर पर स्वरोजगार सृजन हेतु एक कार्य योजना अपेक्षित है। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन इसी से संबद्ध है।

2. देवरिया जिले में सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योग :

देवरिया जिले में अधिकांश उद्योग ग्रामोद्योग ही हैं, जो सामान्यतः कम निवेश और घरेलू श्रम के उपयोग से गृह—उद्यमों के रूप में चलाये जाते हैं। इनके उत्पाद स्थानीय मांग की पूर्ति करते हैं और स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था से गहन जुड़ाव रखते हैं। इस प्रकार के उद्योगों के विकास की उत्कट सम्भावना है।

सरकारी एजेंसियों/बैंकों ने देवरिया जिले के लिए सम्भाव्य उद्योगों की वृहद् सूची तैयार की है। जैसे जिला उद्योग केन्द्र द्वारा लघु औद्योगिक इकाइयों और 'खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड' द्वारा ग्रामोद्योगों के संवर्द्धन का प्रयास, जो कि किसी जिले में इस तरह की क्रियाओं की मांग को सम्भाव्यता के दृष्टि में रखे बिना विकसित की जा सकती है।

उपरोक्त कमियों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए अपने अध्ययन में हमने सम्भाव्य उद्योगों की पहचान का आधार विभिन्न ग्रामोद्योगों हेतु लोगों द्वारा व्यक्त प्राथमिकताओं को बनाया है।

प्राथमिक आंकड़ा संग्रहण में प्राप्त देवरिया जिले के नक्सल प्रभावित विकास खण्डों के लोगों द्वारा व्यक्त प्राथमिकताओं के आधार पर चिन्हित किये गये ग्रामोद्योग को निम्नांकित तालिका-1 के अन्तर्गत दर्शाया गया है :

तालिका-1 देवरिया जिले में चिन्हित किये गये सम्भाव्य उद्योगों की सूची

खादी एवं गोमोद्योग	क्रसं०	
	1.	गन्ना पेराई मशीन (क्रशर)
	2.	सिले सिलाये वस्त्र
	3.	विद्युत सज्जा/टेन्ट हाउस
	4.	नाईगिरी
	5.	कृषि उपकरणों की मरम्मत
	6.	चावल मिल
	7.	आटा मिल/चक्की
	8.	दाल मिल
	9.	मसाला पिसाई
	10.	फर्नीचर निर्माण
	11.	दर्जीगिरी
	12.	सुनारी
	13.	वेल्लिंग कार्य
	14.	ड्राई क्लीनिंग
	15.	मोमबत्ती बनाना
	16.	खाद्य प्रसंस्करण
	17.	चाय की दुकान
	18.	हैण्डलूम
अन्य आर्थिक क्रियायें	1.	सामान्य दुकान
	2.	मुर्गी पालन
	3.	डेरी फार्म
	4.	बकरी पालन
	5.	परिवहन
	6.	हार्डवेयर
	7.	मत्स्य पालन
	8.	सुअर-पालन
	9.	दवाखाना

2.1 सम्भाव्य उद्योगों को चुनने के कारण :

सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार लगभग 77% उत्तरदाताओं ने अच्छी आय को और 69% उत्तरदाताओं ने सरल-विपणन को उद्योग विशेष को चुनने के कारण के रूप में बतलाया है। 96% लोगों ने कच्चे माल को व 17% लोगों ने सरल वित्तीयन को किसी उद्योग को चुनने का मुख्य कारण बतलाया है। उद्योग विशेष सम्बन्धी आवश्यक कार्य कौशल के ज्ञान को लगभग 9% उत्तरदाताओं ने उस उद्योग को चुनने के कारण के रूप में बताया है।

‘अन्य आर्थिक गतिविधियों’ के लिए प्राथमिकता की तुलना में खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के उद्योगों के मामलों में यह पाया गया है कि अच्छी आय, सरल विपणन और कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता इन उद्योगों को चुनने के लिए अपेक्षाकृत महत्वपूर्ण कारण रहें हैं।

2.2 देवरिया जिले में कृषि-आधारित उद्योगों की सम्भाव्यता :

बहुसंख्यक उत्तरदाताओं ने विविध कृषि आधारित उद्योगों को प्राथमिकता दी है। उन्होंने इन उद्योगों को चुनने का मूल कारण कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता को माना है।

2.3 देवरिया जिले में पशुपालन :

कृषि के बाद दूसरी सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक क्रिया पशुपालन देवरिया जिले में पर्याप्त विकसित है। इनमें दुधारू पशुओं की संख्या बहुतायत में है। तथापि अब तक डेयरी विकास परियोजनाएं अपेक्षित परिणाम नहीं दे सकी हैं। क्योंकि ग्रामीण आबादी को रोजगार सुलभ कराने में यह सेक्टर एक महत्वपूर्ण व सक्षम स्रोत है, अतएव इस सेक्टर द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं का शीघ्र समाधान किया जाना चाहिए।

2.4 देवरिया जिले में खादी इकाइयों की प्रगति :

खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड, लखनऊ द्वारा उपलब्ध कराये गये आंकड़ों के अनुसार, देवरिया जनपद में तीन संघ/समितियां खादी उत्पादन में संलग्न थी। इनका कुल उत्पादन मूल्य 135.70 लाख रु० और कुल बिक्री कीमत 403.41 लाख रु० थी। जिले में खादी सेक्टर ने 1432 लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया था। फील्ड सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार जिले में खादी के विकास की तीव्र सम्भाव्यता है।

2.5 विभिन्न विकास खण्डों में ग्रामोद्योग की योजना :

सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योगों की पहचान के बाद यह तय किया गया है कि देवरिया जनपद के नक्सल प्रभावित विकास में खण्डों विभिन्न सम्भाव्य उद्योगों की कितनी इकाइयों को बढ़ावा दिया जाय। इस आधार पर, देवरिया जिले के छः नक्सल प्रभावित विकास-खण्डों में कुल मिलाकर 747 इकाइयों को बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है। इसके तहत, खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के इकाइयों की संख्या 196 और ‘अन्य आर्थिक क्रियाओं’ के अन्तर्गत इकाइयों की संख्या 551

आ रही है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि वर्ष 2006-07 की अवधि में खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड प्रति विकास खण्ड लगभग 33 इकाइयों का संवर्द्धन करेगा। खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड की विगत उपलब्धियों के मद्देनजर यह संख्या तर्कसंगत प्रतीत हो रही है।

क्र सं०	खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग	स्थापित किये जाने वाले की संख्या	अनुमानित निवेश	अनुमानित रोजगार सृजन
1.	गन्ना पेराई मशीन	13	32.50	78
2.	सिले सिलाये वस्त्र	60	150.00	300
3.	विद्युत सज्जा/टेन्ट हाउस	10	12.30	100
4.	नाईगिरी	02	0.60	10
5.	कृषि उपकरणों की मरम्मत	19	14.25	171
6.	चावल मिल	22	107.80	264
7.	आटा मिल/चक्की	08	10.00	48
8.	दाल मिल	04	16.00	52
9.	मसाला पिसाई	05	12.50	60
10.	फर्नीचर निर्माण	11	33.00	44
11.	दर्जीगिरी	04	1.20	32
12.	सुनारी	02	5.00	24
13.	वेल्लिंग कार्य	15	6.75	75
14.	ड्राई क्लीनिंग	04	1.00	16
15.	मोमबत्ती बनाना	04	0.88	16
16.	खाद्य प्रसंस्करण	05	1.50	25
17.	चाय की दुकान	04	0.40	12
18.	हैण्डलूम कार्य	04	2.00	16
	योग	196	407.68	1343
	अन्य आर्थिक क्रियायें			
1.	सामान्य दुकान	227	113.50	908
2.	मुर्गी पालन	44	22.44	440
3.	डेयरी फार्म	188	75.20	1504
4.	बकरी पालन	40	27.20	240
5.	ट्रान्सपोर्ट	17	24.65	34
6.	हार्डवेयर कार्य	17	42.50	170
7.	मत्स्य पालन	10	60.00	60
8.	सुअर पालन	04	1.00	32
9.	दवाखाना	04	3.80	16
	योग	551	370.29	3404
	कुल योग	747	777.97	4747

2.6 प्रस्तावित ग्रामोद्योग के माध्यम से रोजगार-सृजन :

विविध ग्रामोद्योग को स्थापित करने की हमारी प्रस्तावित योजना से लगभग 4747 लोगों को वर्ष 2006-07 में रोजगार उपलब्ध होगा।

2.7 प्रस्तावित ग्रामोद्योगों की वित्तीय आवश्यकताएं :

देवरिया जिले में प्रस्तावित ग्रामोद्योगों के संवर्द्धन हेतु कुल अनुमानित वित्तीय आवश्यकता 7.78 करोड़ रु० की है। यह आंकलन 'सम्भाव्यता-युक्त ऋण योजना' के प्रक्षेपित अनुमानों पर आधारित है।

2.8 सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योग के लिए कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता :

ग्रामोद्योगों के विकास के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक है कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता। देवरिया जनपद में भी इन उद्योगों को लोगों द्वारा चुनने का सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण कारण है इनके लिए स्थानीय स्तर पर सुलभ कच्चे माल। सर्वेक्षण से स्पष्ट है कि सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योगों को इस जनपद में कच्चे माल की किसी समस्या का सामना नहीं करना पड़ेगा।

2.9 सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योगों के उत्पादों के विपणन के विषय में उत्तरदाताओं के विचार :

विपणन की संभावना के बिना किसी भी उद्योग का अस्तित्व कठिन हो जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में बहुसंख्यक उत्तरदाताओं ने सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योगों के उत्पादों की समीपवर्ती क्षेत्रों में विपणन की अच्छी संभावना व्यक्त की है। स्पष्ट है कि सम्भाव्य उद्योग अधिकांशतः स्थानीय मांगों की पूर्ति करेंगे।

2.10 कार्यकौशल के प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकता :

लोगों द्वारा वांछित ग्रामोद्योगों के लिए तकनीकी कार्यकौशल आवश्यक है। किन्तु इस हेतु देवरिया जिले में प्रशिक्षण की आधारभूत संरचना अपर्याप्त है। जनपद में केवल दो 'औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान' हैं, एक देवरिया सदर में और दूसरा सलेमपुर में। विभिन्न प्रकार के ट्रेडों में इनकी कुल प्रशिक्षण क्षमता मात्र 522 अभ्यर्थियों की है। निम्नांकित नये ट्रेडों को भी कार्यकौशल विकास कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित किया जाना चाहिए

- गन्ना पेराई व गुड़/खांडसारी बनाना
- कृषि उपकरणों का उत्पादन व मरम्मत
- बेकरी
- दुग्ध प्रसंस्करण
- खाद्य प्रसंस्करण
- रूप सज्जा
- कम्प्यूटर हार्डवेयर/सॉफ्टवेयर
- टी0वी0 मेकेनिक
- विद्युत कार्य
- मोबाइल फोन रिपेयरिंग
- छपाई (मुद्रण)
- फोटोग्राफी और वीडियोग्राफी
- शहद-उत्पादन तकनीकी
- खादी
- औषधीय पौधों की खेती व प्रसंस्करण

इसके अतिरिक्त ग्रामीण कारीगरों के सहायतार्थ कुछ 'सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्र' विकसित किये जायें। इन सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों की भूमिका ऐसे केन्द्रीय कारक की हो, जो कारीगरों के लिए कच्चे माल प्राप्त करने, उत्पादों के डिजाइन तैयार करने और उनके विपणन में सहायक हो सकें। क्योंकि कारीगर अपने दम पर इनकी स्थापना नहीं कर सकते, अतः इन सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों का विकास स्व-सहायता समूहों के माध्यम से किया जाना चाहिए। इसके लिए स्व-सहायता समूहों को एकल अनुदान उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिए।

2.11 आधारभूत संरचना की उपलब्धता और अंतराल :

देवरिया जिले में आधारभूत संरचना की उपलब्धता व आवश्यकता के बीच एक चौड़ी खाई है। इस खाई को पाटने के लिए निम्नांकित कदम सुझाये गये हैं:

कृषि सेक्टर में :

1. ग्रामीण बाजारों के विकास हेतु इनको मंडी परिषद से संयुक्त किया जाय।
2. 'ग्राम्य आधारभूत संरचना विकास कोष' और 'प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार योजना की राशि से ग्रामीण स्तर पर गोदामों व शीतगृहों का निर्माण किया जाय।

पशुपालन सेक्टर में :

1. निजी दुग्ध एक्त्रीकरण एजेंसियों को प्रोत्साहित किया जाय।
2. कृत्रिम गर्भाधान हेतु 'बैफ' की सहायता ली जाय।

मत्स्य पालन के क्षेत्र में :

1. लार और पथरदेवा में 'विनियमित विपणन केन्द्र' स्थापित किये जाने चाहिए।
2. एफ0 एफ0 डी0 ए0 के द्वारा प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना चाहिए।
3. सहकारी समितियों को 'इन्सुलेटेड वाहन' हेतु वित्तीयन किया जाय।

ग्रामोद्योगों के क्षेत्र में :

1. लार विकास खण्ड में गन्ना पेराई व प्रसंस्करण हेतु औद्योगिक-गुच्छ विकसित किये जायें।
2. भाटपार रानी विकास खण्ड के महरौना में हैण्डलूम के औद्योगिक-गुच्छ विकसित किये जायें।

2.12 कार्य योजना के कार्यान्वयन की रणनीति :

इस प्रकार उपरोक्त कार्यायोजना के आधार पर देवरिया जनपद में ग्रामोद्योगों की लगभग 747 इकाइयों का संवर्द्धन किया जा सकता है। इसके अंतर्गत कुल 4747 लोगों के लिए रोजगार सृजित होगा। इसके लिए वित्तीय आवश्यकता कुल 7.78 करोड़ रु० की होगी। यह अनुमान वर्ष 2006-07 के लिए है। 'उ० प्र० सरकार की औद्योगिक नीति, 2003' के सुझावों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में आगामी वर्षों के लिए इन अनुमानों में 10 से 15% की वार्षिक वृद्धि की जा सकती है। इस सम्बन्ध में खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड व जिला उद्योग केन्द्र के गहन प्रयासों से जनपद में ग्रामोद्योगों को आसानी से संवर्द्धित किया जा सकता है क्योंकि जिले में आधारभूत संरचनाओं की विद्यमानता कमोवेश प्रदेश के आनुपातिक ही हैं। कार्य योजना के कार्यान्वयन की रणनीति के अंतर्गत निम्नांकित बिन्दुओं को दृष्टिगत रखना चाहिए :

- ◆ विकास का एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जाना चाहिए। कृषि, पशुपालन और गैर-कृषि श्रमिक क्रियाओं के विकास को साथ-साथ लिया जाना चाहिए।
- ◆ बैंकों द्वारा बिना बिघ्न-बाधा के ग्रामोद्योग हेतु ऋण उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिए।

- ◆ स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं को दृष्टि में रखते हुए आई0टी0आई0 में ट्रेडों व सीटों की संख्या बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए। ग्रामीण कारीगरों हेतु लघु अवधि के पाठ्यक्रमों को तैयार किया जाना चाहिए।
- ◆ ग्रामीण कारीगरों के सहायतार्थ गैर सरकारी संगठनों, व्यक्तिगत कारीगरों व निजी सेक्टर को शामिल करके 'सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों' को विकसित किया जाना चाहिए। खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड द्वारा इन सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों के स्थापनार्थ एकल-अनुदान उपलब्ध कराना चाहिए।
- ◆ उन सेक्टरों के विकास के लिए जो कि खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के मातहत नहीं हैं, ग्रामीण विभाग व विश्व बैंक द्वारा प्रायोजित यू0 पी0 डी0 ए0 एस0 पी0 और पी0 ए0 सी0 टी0 जैसे कार्यक्रमों के मध्य सम्मेलन की आवश्यकता है।
- ◆ खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड को भी अम्बर चरखा पर खादी कताई को लोकप्रिय बनाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए क्योंकि इसमें ग्रामीण आबादी को अल्पकालिक रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने की बड़ी संभावना निहित है। देवरिया जिले के कुछ निश्चित क्षेत्रों में इस प्रकार की खादी कताई लोकप्रिय हो चुकी है।
- ◆ स्वसहायता समूहों का निर्माण करके, इनके द्वारा गैर सरकारी संगठनों के सहयोग से खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड सम्बन्धी उद्योगों को अपने हाथ में लेने की सम्भावना ढूंढी जानी चाहिए।
- ◆ इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड अभिप्रेक्षण, प्रशिक्षण, बैंकों व निजी सेक्टर से सम्बन्ध स्थापित करके और सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों को विकसित करके समुचित योजना के साथ यहां चिन्हित किये गये क्रियाओं को अपनायें।

देवरिया जनपद में, वृहद रोजगार सृजन हेतु ग्रामोद्योगों के विकास की प्रस्तावित कार्य-योजना के सफल कार्यान्वयन हेतु खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के अधिकारियों की इसके प्रति प्रतिबद्धता अपरिहार्य है।

CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

I. Introduction

Of late naxalite activities have been growing in different areas of the country. According to the 2004-2005 Annual Report of the Ministry of Home affairs, at present 76 districts in 9 states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh are inflicted with Naxalism. Naxalism finds acceptance in these areas because of extreme poverty, landlessness, unemployment, failure of the state in terms of providing access to basic human needs and atrocities by the dominant groups as well as security forces and forest officials. In other words, the development process has failed to benefit the most deprived sections of the people.

In view of the growing menace of Naxalite activities in different parts of the country, a meeting of the Standing Committee of Chief Ministers of the Naxalite affected states was held on 19 September, 2005. It was noted in the meeting that the problem of Naxalism has to be addressed by accelerating socio-economic development of the affected areas along with effective and sustained police action against the Naxal violence. The central government has decided to allocate an amount of Rs. 2 crores per annum per Naxalite affected districts for development activities.

There is, thus, a clear recognition of the fact that the problem of Naxalism and rural violence cannot be treated merely as a law and order problem and it should be seen essentially as a developmental problem. Therefore, a strategy for accelerating socio-economic economic development has to be adopted for areas affected by Naxalism so as to generate gainful employment activities for the unemployed youth to wean them away from the path of violence and unlawful activities. Apart from development of infrastructure in these regions and provision of basic human needs of the people, better access to land and forest resources, the strategy has to lay emphasis on diversification of the rural economy through promotion of rural industries and services.

II. Role of Rural Industries

India lives in villages, as 80 per cent of its population is rural. A large percentage (nearly 70 per cent) still depends upon agriculture and allied activities. The increasing number of the people cannot be absorbed in the agricultural sector. The modern industrial sector due to its

capital-intensive nature is unable to generate employment on a large scale. Hence, rural industrialisation has to be promoted as an important development strategy for rural development in terms of income and employment generation and poverty alleviation. Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, had visualised the development of village industries as an important tool for promoting a self-reliant rural economy and decentralised process of growth.

Promotion of village and khadi industries needs support as these industries:

- Provide high employment per unit of capital
- Offer self employment opportunities
- Check migration from rural to urban areas
- Use simple technology
- Preserve traditional skills and craftsmanship
- Utilise local resources
- Are environment friendly

Cottage and village industries are defined to include the following type of units:

- Which are located in rural areas outside municipal limits having population less than 20,000 people.
- Provide employment to at least one person on every capital investment of Rs. 50,000/-
- Fall within the categories of scheduled Village Industries.

Khadi and village industries cover varied type of manufacturing and service activities.

These have been grouped in seven categories as shown below:

GROUP I:	Mineral Based Industry e.g. : Cottage Pottery Industry, Manufacturing of Bangles, Lime Stone and Lime Paints Pigments etc.
GROUP II:	Forest Based Industry e.g. Hand Made Paper, Gums & Resins, Cane and Bamboo work, Collection and processing of herbal products etc.
GROUP III:	Agro Based and Food Industry e.g. Processing & Packing of Cereals, Pulses, spices, Fruits & Vegetable preservation, Palm Gur etc.
GROUP IV:	Polymer and Chemical Based Industry e.g. Cottage Soap Industry, Rubber goods, Flaying & Curing of hides, Rexin, PVC, Essential Oils, Detergent Washing Powder, etc.
GROUP V:	Engineering and Non Conventional Energy e.g. Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Manufacture of paper pins, Clips, Safety pins, Stove pins, Utensils, aluminum Products, Electronics items etc.
GROUP VI:	Textile Industry (Excluding Khadi) e.g. Manufacturing of Lok Vastra Clothing, Hosiery, Tailoring and preparation of Readymade Garments, Surgical Bandages, Toys and Doll making etc.
GROUP VII:	Service Industry e.g. Laundry, Barber, Plumbing, Tyre Vulcanising, Battery Charging etc.

III. U.P. Khadi & Village Industries Board

The Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board was constituted under the Legislation No. 10 A, 1960 as consultative Board to promote Khadi and Rural industries in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Thereafter, an amendment was made in 1966 in the original legislation, which empowered the Board to implement all schemes of Khadi and village industries. Thereafter, the Khadi and Village Industries Board was constituted as an autonomous institution and in April 1967, all schemes implemented by the Directorate of Industries for the development of Khadi and Village Industries were transferred to the Board.

The Uttar Pradesh Khadi & Village Industries Board (UPKVIB) is charged with the mission of promoting rural industrialisation in U.P. through development of Cottage and Village Industries with a view to create employment opportunities in rural areas by:

- Creating opportunities of self-employment and imparting training
- Using traditional artisan skills
- Developing appropriate technology, products and processes devising effective marketing strategies to market the output.

In its operation, the Board:

- Identifies and selects potential entrepreneurs
- Provides them motivational and skill training
- Makes available financial resources on easy terms
- Guides entrepreneurs in establishing their ventures
- Provides marketing linkages and export opportunities

At present, the U.P Khadi and Village Industries Board is implementing the following two schemes:

1. Chief Minister Gramodyog Rozgar Yojna:

The Chief Minister Gramodyog Rozgar Yojna was started by the Board from 1 April, 2005 in whole of the Uttar Pradesh to deal with the problem of rising employment in rural areas, and to check the migration of labour and educated youths from rural areas. Under the scheme, loan amount up to Rs. 5.00 lakh is arranged through banks. The entrepreneur has to pay only 4 percent rate of interest on the borrowed amount and the balance amount of interest is paid by the government of Uttar Pradesh directly to the bank. Under the scheme, industrial activities recognized by the Board are provided support. The projects are to be in line with the guidelines of the NABARD. The project based on local resources, needs and skill are considered for support under the scheme.

2. Margin Money scheme:

Under the scheme, loan is arranged for project costing up to the maximum of Rs. 25 lakh. 25 percent margin money is provided to projects costing up to Rs. 10 lakh. For project costing between Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh, share of margin money is reduced to 10 percent. The general categories of entrepreneurs/institutions/societies are required to arrange 10 percent of project cost by themselves as margin money. The entrepreneurs belonging to weaker section, SC/ST, OBC, women, handicapped, ex-service men, minorities and of hill areas have been placed under the special category. These entrepreneurs are provided 30 percent margin money on the project costing Rs. 10 lakh. They will have to invest 5 percent of total project cost as their own share capital. The project costing beyond Rs. 10 lakh and up to Rs. 25 lakh, 10 percent margin money is provided.

IV. The Proposed Study

It is in the above background that this study has been undertake to conduct a socio-economic survey of households and prepare an action plan for promoting employment through Khadi and Villages industries for the six selected districts of East U.P., which have been affected by the problem of Naxalism in the recent years.

The problem of naxalite activity covers 37 blocks, spread over six districts of the eastern region as per details given below:

Districts	Number of Blocks
Chandauli	3
Sonbhadra	6
Mirzapur	4
Ghazipur	5
Ballia	13
Deoria	6

A total number of 634 villages are identified as affected by the problem of naxalite activities, out of which 332 villages have been identified as highly sensitive, 190 villages as sensitive and 112 villages as partially sensitive.

V. Objectives

Promotion of employment opportunities in general and self-employment in particular is urgently needed in these districts to deal with the situation. The proposed study is an attempt in this direction.

The objectives of the study include the following:

1. To analyze the present socio-economic conditions in the study area with the help of primary and secondary data.
2. To analyze the socio-economic profile of the households.
3. To identify the resource potential and suitable economic activities, which may be promoted in the study area.
4. To identify the gaps in infrastructure for the development of the identified economic activities.
5. To identify the youths who are willing to take up self-employment activities.
6. Prepare an action plan for promotion of Khadi and Village industries.

VI. The Study Area

Eastern U.P. is among the most backward regions of the state in terms of the socio-economic indicators of development. The region is predominantly agricultural with little diversification of economic activities. Economic progress of the region has been slow and employment opportunities are limited. The region consequently faces the problem of distress migration in search of employment to distant places in the country and even outside. The problem of un-employment among educated youth has emerged as a major problem of the region leading to social unrest.

Table 1 presents select indicators of socio-economic development in the six districts selected for the study. The density of population is extremely high in Ghazipur, Deoria and Ballia districts in comparison with the state. However, Chandauli, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra have lower population density. These districts fall in the dry plateau region and are resource poor with limited irrigation facilities. Land distribution is highly unequal. Urbanisation ratios are extremely low in all the districts. As a result pressure on land is high. A very high proportion of holdings belong to the category of marginal and small holdings, but proportion of area under these holdings is relatively low. The districts are marked by low income levels and high poverty ratios. Population below poverty line has been found to be more than 34 percent in these six districts.

Worker population ratio is quite low in all the districts-around one-third or lower. The percentage of main workers to total workers is lower in these districts as compared to the state. On the other and, share of marginal workers is very high. This indicates that opportunities of full time employment are low in the region and a substantial number of workers find employment for less than six months in a year.

A very small number of workers are in the non-agricultural sector except in Sonbhadra district, where Rihand and Obra Power Plant are located. The number of workers in registered

factories per lakh of population ranges between 52 in Ghazipur to 150 in Deoria district against the figure of 469 for the state. Per capita value of industrial production is nominal except in Sonbhadra.

Literacy level in these districts is low, generally between 50 and 60 percent. Medical facilities are also poorly developed. Infrastructure is poorly developed.

Table 1: Development Indicators In the Study Districts

Items	Chandauli	Sonbhadra	Mirzapur	Ghazipur	Deoria	Ballia	U.P.
Density per km. (Nos)	642	216	468	903	1077	923	689
% of urban population in total population	--	13.4	13.8	7.4	7.3	9.9	19.8
Literacy %	61.11	49.96	56.10	60.06	59.84	58.88	57.36
% of SC population in total population	--	42.5	25.9	20.6	15.6	14.7	21.0
% of marginal & Small holdings (No.)	---	80.86	87.55	91.60	95.09	92.21	90.07
% of area under marginal & Small holdings	---	50.34	21.17	25.25	19.47	26.97	29.77
% of BPL families (1998-99)	34.70	54.66	40.62	36.24	33.54	39.85	36.94
No. of allopathic hospital/ dispensaries per lakh population	3	4	4	3	4	4	4
No. of beds in allopathic hospital/ dispensaries per lakh population	23	29	33	24	33	35	47
No. of maternity & child welfare centres per lakh population	--	9	16	15	14	15	13
Length of Pucca roads per lakh of population (km.)	--	141.87	191.69	501.63	429.94	479.70	352.94
Per capita consumption of electricity (KV)	--	303.1	131.1	102.6	55.3	78.0	163.1
% of electricity consumed in industry to total electricity consumed	--	81.1	15.3	9.8	8.7	12.0	22.3
% of net irrigated area to net sown area	91.7	25.2	60.4	77.4	71.3	72.5	68.6
Per capita production of Foodgrain (kg.)	340.60	196.93	222.77	244.65	222.69	233.53	258.06
Worker Population Ratio %	32.18	36.76	33.80	31.27	28.34	28.86	32.51
No. of workers employed in registered factories per lakh population	--	940	74	52	150	110	469
Per capita value of industrial output (Rs.)	--	7070	424	72	272	132	1727
Per capita gross value of agricultural produce (Rs.)	--	1779	2110	2361	2151	2105	2872

Source: *District Level Development Indicators, 2000*, State Planning Institute, Department of Planning, Government of U.P.

VII. Methodology

The study is based on both primary and secondary data. The socio-economic conditions in the six selected districts have been analysed first with the help of the secondary data from Census and other official publications. This has been supplemented by household survey on the sample basis. Detailed information on the socio-economic conditions of the households, with focus on unemployed youth in the age group of 18-35 years, has been analysed. A detailed household schedule was devised for this purpose, covering basic information on socio-economic

status of the household including ownership of land and other assets, employment profile, literacy level, traditional skills, etc. The attitude and willingness of unemployed youth to take up different types of activities in the KVI sector have also probed through the questionnaire.

Availability of local resources and skills for different types of industries which can be promoted in the area have been probed through available secondary information and discussions with local people and officials of Industries Department, KVIB, NABARD and banks, peoples' representatives and other knowledgeable persons.

On the basis of the above information, village industries, which are suitable for development in the region, have been identified. An action plan for developing Khadi and Village industries in the region has been prepared. All the possibilities to develop rural industries for-mass employment generation have been analysed.

VIII. Proposed Sample Design

The study has covered 50 per cent of the blocks in the six affected districts of East U.P. From each Block five villages having a concentration of rural industries and better potential of development were selected for primary survey on the basis of discussion with local officials. From each selected village, 25 households were selected through random sampling. Thus, the sample design of the study is as follows:

Districts	Naxal Infected Blocks	No. of Sample Blocks	No. of Sample Villages	No. of Selected Households
Chandauli	3	2	10	250
Sonbhadra	6	3	15	375
Mirzapur	4	2	10	250
Ghazipur	5	3	15	375
Ballia	13	7	35	875
Deoria	6	3	15	375
Total	37	20	100	2500

IX. Reports of the Study

As mentioned in the objectives, the report of the study has been prepared in two volumes. Volume-I analyses the socio-economic development status of households and profile of the youth (age 18-35 years) on the basis of primary data collected in sample districts. The volume-II deals with socio-economic and industrial development status of the concerned districts based on the secondary data. This volume also presents an Action Plan for the development of rural industries for each district. Separate reports have been prepared for all the districts. The present report presents the action plan for Deoria district.

CHAPTER II

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STATUS OF DEORIA DISTRICT

I. Introduction

Deoria district forms part of the Eastern Region of State. It has an area of 2527 Sq. Kms. The districts of Kushinagar on the north, Gorakhpur on the west and Mau and Ballia on the south and the state of Bihar on the east bound the district from the four sides. The district is divided into 16 blocks, covering 2172 villages. High and increasing population pressure, subsistence oriented agriculture dominated by small size land holdings, lack of industrial development, inadequacy of economic and social infrastructure are the crucial factors responsible for the backwardness of the district. The socio-economic development status of the district is briefly discussed below.

II. Population Pressure and Growth

The district is facing an increasing population pressure. Table 1 presents the major population characteristics of Deoria district vis-à-vis the state. Population of Deoria district rose from 21.82 lakh in 1991 to 27.13 lakh in 2000-01. The decadal growth of population in the district during 1991-2001 was as 24.31 percent against the increase of 25.88 percent at the state level. The relative population pressure in the district is much higher as compared to the state. Thus, the density of population in the district was of 872 persons per sq. kms. in 2001 census as compared to the figure of 690 persons per sq. kms. at the state level. The size of households is also larger in the district at 7.1 persons than the state average of 6.5 persons. The sex ratio is far better in Deoria district than in the state. There were 1002 females per 1000 males in the district in 2001 in comparison with 898 females at the state level. The proportion of scheduled castes population in total population of the district was 18.21 per cent, which was lower than that in the state (21.15).

Urbanisation levels in the district are extremely low. Only 9.89 percent population in the district lives in urban areas against 20.78 percent in the state. Literacy rates in the district are at higher levels. 75.00 percent of males, 42.50 percent females and 58.60 percent of total population were literates in the district as compared to the literacy rates of 68.80 percent of males, 42.20 percent of females and 56.30 percent of total population in the state. The worker-population ratio of Deoria district is 28.53 percent, lower than the figure of 32.51 percent at the state level.

Table 1: Characteristics of Population in Deoria District and Uttar Pradesh, 2001

Sl. No.	Items	Deoria District	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Size of Households	7.10	6.50
3.	Density of Population per Km.	872.	690
4.	Sex Ratio	1002	898
5.	Percentage of SC/ST population	18.21	21.15
6.	Percentage of Urban Population	9.89	20.78
7.	Literacy Rate:		
	Male	75.00	68.80
	Female	42.50	42.20
	Total	58.60	56.30
8.	Worker Population Ratio (%)	28.53	32.51

Source: Census of India, 2001.

Analysis of age structure reveals that the share of population in the age group of 0-14 years was 43.68 percent in Deoria district in comparison with 40.61 percent in the state (Table 2). The percentage of total population in the age bracket of 15-39 years was 33.78 per cent and that in the age group 40-59 was 15.15 per cent. Thus, the percentage of total population in the working age group of 15-59 years was 48.93 percent. The proportion of old population was marginally high in the district (7.39 percent) as against the state (6.88 percent).

Table 2: Age Structure of Population in Deoria District and Uttar Pradesh: 1991

Sl. No.	Age Group	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh
1.	0-14	43.68	40.61
2.	15-39	33.78	37.26
3.	40-59	15.15	15.25
4.	60 +	7.39	6.88
	All	100.00	100.00

Source: Census of India, 1991.

III. Employment Structure and Growth

Agriculture is the major source of employment in Deoria district as well as in the state. However, its importance is much more in the district than in the state. As per Census 1991, only 4.67 per cent workers in the district were employed in the industrial sector, while 7.75 percent workers in the state were engaged in this sector (Table 3). Services provided employment to 15.23 percent workers in the district against the figure of 18.01 per cent for the state.

Table 3: Industrial Structure of Workforce in Deoria District and Uttar Pradesh: 1991

S. No.	Industrial Category	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh.
1	Cultivator	55.66	53.27
2	Agriculture Labour	23.11	18.94
3	Animal Husbandry/ forestry /Plantation	0.49	0.72
4	Mining	0.11	0.08
5	Household Industry	1.49	2.41
6	Non- Household Industry	3.18	5.34
7	Construction	0.73	1.24
8	Trade and Commerce	5.56	6.17
9	Transport and Communication	1.38	1.86
10	Other Workers	8.29	9.98
	Total Main Workers	100.00	100.00

Source: Census of India, 1991.

The percentage of cultivators was reduced to 41.05 percent during 2001 census. While a sharp increase in the proportion of agricultural labour is evident (31.48 percent). The percentage of workers employed in household industry has doubled to 4.11 during 2001 census from 1991 census. As far workers employed in other activities are concerned, no significant change is evident in 2001 from 1991. Thus, the economy of Deoria is much less diversified and adequate employment opportunities are not being generated in the non-agricultural sector, while there is overcrowding in the agricultural sector. The number and share of main and marginal workers of different groups has been shown in Table 5.

Table 4: Total Workforce Force Structure (Main+Marginal) in Deoria District: 2001

Category	Number	Percentage
Cultivators	317670	41.05
Agricultural Labour	243596	31.48
Total Agricultural Workers	561266	72.52
Household Industry	31797	4.11
Others	180839	23.37
Total	773902	100.00

Source: Census of India, 2001.

While the share of main cultivators was around 50 percent in total main workers during 2001, the share of marginal cultivators was 28 percent only. On the other hand, proportion of main agricultural labour was 15 percent; share of marginal cultivators was 56 percent. The share of total agricultural workers as main workers was 65 percent while as marginal workers was 84 percent. There was decline in the shares of workers engaged as marginal workers in household industry and other workers.

A striking feature of workforce structure as emerged from 2001 census is that the number of main workers (i.e. those who get employment for more than 183 days in a year) has declining trend. On the other hand, there has been a phenomenal growth of marginal workers (i.e. who get employment for less than 183 days in a year). Thus, a pattern is emerging whereby the availability of full time work is declining forcing people to take up part time activities mostly in the low paid informal sector. This is indicative of the distress phenomenon in the area.

Table 5: Main and Marginal Workers of Deoria District: 2001

(Nos. in lakh)

Category	2001			
	Main	Percentage	Marginal	Percentage
Cultivators	232471	49.94	85199	27.62
Agricultural Labour	69678	14.97	173918	56.39
Total Agricultural Workers	302149	64.91	259117	84.01
Household Industry	20237	4.35	11560	3.75
Others	143077	30.74	37762	12.24
Total	465463	100.00	308439	100.00

Source: Census of India, 2001.

IV. Unemployment

Direct information on unemployment situation is not available for the district. The provision of employment through employment exchange has been very dismal in the district. Some idea of unemployment situation can be had from employment exchange data shown in Table 6. There has been quantum jump in the registration of candidates seeking employment through district employment exchange but the number of vacancies notified and filled has been negligible. Around 8-9 thousand persons are getting themselves registered every year with Employment Exchange. In fact, there was a growth of around 22 percent of the candidates getting registered with the employment exchange during 2001-02 to 2003-04 in the district but the vacancies notified and persons employed have been quite low.

Table 6: Registration and Employment through Employment Exchange in Deoria District

Sl. No.	Items	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1.	Total Number of registration	31233	33588	37935
2.	Registration during the year	4987	7940	9192
3.	Number of vacancies notified	51	55	69
4.	Number of persons employed	9	3	8

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Deoria.

V. Agriculture

An overwhelming proportion of population depends on agriculture for its livelihood. The situation has led to the greater use of land for agriculture in the district without increasing its intensification equally. Majority of land holdings are marginal and small. Consequently, the agriculture remains subsistence oriented and is marked by low productivity levels and lack of crop diversification. The main features of agriculture in the district are briefly discussed below.

V.1 Land Use Pattern

Land use pattern in the district is given in Table 7. Nearly 80 percent of the area has been brought under the plough. The district has negligible area under the forest. Almost 5 percent of the area is under fallow land. The district has high level of irrigation (84.24 per cent of net area sown) as against the state (68.58 percent). The cropping intensity is low in the district. Only 49 per cent of cropped area is under double cropping. The district suffers from chronic problem of being ravaged by floods every year by the rivers originating in the foothills of Himalayas in Nepal. The level of commercialisation of agriculture had been poor in the district in comparison with the state.

V.2 Land Distribution

The heavy pressure of population on land and its continuing fragmentation is reflected in the small size of the average land holding in Deoria district-0.61 hectares in comparison with 0.86 hectares in the state. Small and marginal holdings accounted for more than 95 percent of the total holdings of the district, while the area under such holdings was 72 percent of total area in the district (Table 8). Land distribution is highly skewed. The large farmers account for nearly 11 per cent of area, though their share in holdings is only 1 per cent. The small size of holdings constitutes a major constraint to agricultural growth in the district.

Table 7: Land Use Pattern in Deoria District and Uttar Pradesh, 2002-03

Sl. No.	Items	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Percentage of Forest Area	0.10	6.97
2.	Percentage of Culturable Waste	0.79	2.07
3.	Percentage of Fallow land	4.89	7.75
4.	Percentage of land unsuitable for cultivation	1.33	2.37
5.	Percentage of land put to non-agricultural Uses	11.49	10.54
6.	Percentage of Pasture land	0.04	0.28
7.	Percentage of area under orchards, trees, etc.	1.57	1.44
8.	Percentage of net area sown	79.79	68.58
9.	Percentage of area sown more than once	48.73	68.58
10.	Percentage of net irrigated area in net area sown	84.24	68.58
11.	Percentage of area affected by floods	1.74	6.23

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Deoria.

Table 8: Number and Area of operational Holdings in Deoria District and Uttar Pradesh, 1995-96

Sl. No.	Land Size Groups	Deoria District		Uttar Pradesh	
		Number	Area	Number	Area
1.	Less than 1 hectare	294817 (85.11)	106086 (50.37)	16237000 (75.60)	6266000 (34.1)
2.	1-2 hectares	34340 (9.90)	45595 (21.65)	3135000 (14.5)	2428000 (23.8)
3.	2-4 hectares	13666 (3.94)	36815 (17.48)	1586000 (7.3)	4321000 (23.1)
4.	4-10 hectares	3325 (0.96)	18142 (8.61)	532000 (2.4)	2948000 (15.8)
5.	10 hectares and above	363 (0.08)	3980 (1.89)	39000 (0.2)	606000 (3.2)
6.	Total	346411 (100.00)	210618 (100.00)	21529000 (100.00)	18570000 (100.00)
Average size of holding		0.61		0.86	

Notes: 1. Figures in parentheses show percentage to total.

2. Figures for U.P. include Uttaranchal.

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Deoria.

IV.3 Cropping Pattern

The subsistence nature of agriculture in Deoria district is evident from its cropping pattern (Table 9). Foodgrain crops accounted for 91.69 percent of the gross cropped area (GCA) in the district as compared to 84.95 percent of GCA at the state level. With in the food crops, cultivation of cereals was predominant. The area under cereals was 87.21 percent in the district while it was 73.24 percent at the state level. Wheat and rice are the major crops of the district accounting for 44.21 and 40.16 per cent of GCA. About 4.48 percent of GCA was under pulses. Among the commercial crop, 4.28 per cent of GCA was under sugarcane and 0.65 percent under potato. This indicates the vast scope of agricultural diversification that exists in Deoria district.

Table 9: Cropping Pattern in Deoria District and Uttar Pradesh: 2003-04
(Percentage to Gross Cropped Area)

Sl. No.	Crop	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Paddy	40.16	23.10
2.	Wheat	44.21	40.62
3.	Barley	0.37	1.07
4.	Jowar	0.02	1.19
5.	Bajra	0.09	3.68
6.	Maize	2.32	3.45
7.	Other Cereals	0.05	0.10
8.	Total Cereals	87.21	73.24
9.	Urd	0.03	2.03
10.	Moong	0.04	0.25
11.	Arhar	3.31	1.58
12.	Gram	0.09	3.78
13.	Other Pulses	1.03	4.05
14.	Total Pulses	4.48	11.71
14.	Total Foodgrain	91.69	84.95
15.	Sugarcane	4.28	9.52
16.	Potato	0.65	1.95
17.	Gross Cropped Area	100.00	100.00

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Deoria

IV.4 Productivity of Major Crops

The backward status of agriculture in the district is reflected from the study of comparative yield levels of important crops in the district vis-à-vis the state. Productivity of all major crops is lower in Deoria district as compared to the state as a whole (Table 10). This reflects the poor capacity of the farmers to invest in agricultural inputs.

Table 10: Productivity of Major Crops in Deoria District and Uttar Pradesh: 2002-03

Sl. No.	Crops	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Wheat	21.76	25.91
2.	Rice	17.39	18.41
3.	Potato	231.99	231.99
4.	Oilseeds	7.61	8.71
5.	Sugarcane	492.44	562.82

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Deoria.

V. Livestock Population

There is a sizeable number of livestock population in Deoria district and number of milch cattle was also substantial (Table 11). Among other livestock, goats and poultry are found in large numbers. This suggests that the district has good potential of developing the animal husbandry and related activities. However, most of the livestock is of non-descript type with low productivity.

Table 11: Livestock in Deoria District, 2003

Sl. No.	Type of Animals	Numbers	No. per 100 hectare of NSA
1.	Drought Animals		
	Bullock	39802	20.04
	Buffaloes	1077	0.54
2.	Milch Animals		
	Cow	60875	30.65
	Buffalo	76377	38.45
3.	Young Stock		
	Cattle	76797	38.66
	Buffalo	68628	34.55
4.	Others		
	Sheep	7436	3.74
	Goat	227382	114.48
	Horse	334	0.17
	Pig	50769	25.56
	Other animals	6354	3.20
	Total Livestock.	615831	310.05
	Poultry Birds	203512	102.46

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Deoria.

VI. Industrial Development

Deoria is one of the industrially backward districts of Uttar Pradesh. The district does not possess substantial forest and mineral resources. The base of other resources is also poor and agriculture could not break from its subsistence syndrome. Therefore, industrial development based on the local resources could not happen. The near absence of modern industry in the district is evident from the fact that there were 1.17 registered factories per lakh of population in the district against the average of 5.40 in the state and the per capita value of industrial output was only Rs. 302 in the district as against 2811 in the state (Table 12). Number of workers in factories per lakh of population in the district was only 81 against 261 in the state. The data available from the District Industries Centre showed that out of 32 registered factories located in the district, only 18 were working, employing 2105 workers.

Table 12: Indicators of Industrial Development in Deoria District and Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Items	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh
1.	No. of industrial areas per lakh of population (2000-01)	0.04	0.08
2.	No. of industrial estates per lakh of population (2000-01)	0.26	0.15
3.	No. of registered factories per lakh of population (2001-01)	1.17	5.40
4.	No. of functional factories per lakh of population (2000-01)	0.66	5.7
5.	No. of persons employed in registered factories per lakh of population (2000-01)	81	261
6.	Per Capita value of industrial production (2000-01 in 000)	302	2811

Source: District-wise indicators of Development, State Planning Institute, U.P., 2001.

Small-scale industries (SSI) also could not develop in the district on a large scale. In the year 2004, there were 315 small-scale units in the district. The data showed that during 2001-02 to 2003-04, 224 units were assisted by the KVIB in the district providing employment to around 3000 persons.

VII. Economic Infrastructure

The district is lagging behind in infrastructural development (Table 13). Length of roads constructed by PWD per lakh of population was found to be lower in Deoria district as compared to the state. However, length of total pucca road per lakh of population was found to be higher in the district than the state. The per capita consumption of electricity was far lower in the district in comparison with the state. The availability of postal facility was at par with the state average while the number of private phone connections per lakh of population was lesser in the district in comparison with the state. Though number of banks per lakh of population was 4 in the district

and 5 at the average of the state, but the credit deposit ratio was only 24.28 in the district as against 36.98 in the state as a whole. This indicates the low demand for credit in the district due to its overall backwardness and lack of industrialization.

Table13: Infrastructure Indicators in Deoria District and Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Items	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Length of roads constructed by PWD per lakh of population in Km.	56.15	68.10
2.	Length of total pucca road per lakh of population in km., 2003-04)	77.43	67.90
3.	Per capita consumption of electricity in KWH, 2000-01	61.60	183.30
4.	Number of post offices per lakh of population, 2003-04	9.70	10.62
5.	Number of telegraph offices per lakh of population, 2003-04	1.34	0.60
6.	Number of telephone connections per lakh of population, 2003-04	1440	1737.31
7.	Number of PCO's per lakh of population, 2003-04	97	52.58
8.	Bank offices per lakh of population, 2003-04	4	5
9.	Credit Deposit ratio (2005)	24.28	36.98

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Deoria

VIII. Rural Infrastructure

In terms of the availability of rural infrastructure Deoria district compares favourably with the average of the state (Table 14). However, the level of facilities is far from adequate. 51.60 per cent villages in the districts were connected by pucca road. Around 66.70 per cent of the villages in the district were electrified. The number of cold storages per 1000 sq. kms. of area was only 0.79 in Deoria district. The number of primary agricultural credit cooperative societies per lakh of population and number of regulated markets per lakh of net area sown during 2000-01 was found to be marginally higher in the district than in the state. The number of cooperative marketing centers per lakh hectare of net area sown was 3.58 in the district against the state average of 2.23.

Table 14: Rural Infrastructure in Deoria District and Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Items	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Percentage of villages connected with pucca road (2003-04)	51.60	49.00
2.	Percentage of electrified villages in total villages (2003-04)	66.70	58.80
3.	Number of cold storages per 1000 sq. kms. (2000-01)	0.79	0.36
4.	Number of livestock development centers/hospital per lakh of population (2003-04)	2.25	2.46
5.	Number of cooperative marketing societies per lakh of population (2000-01)	0.14	0.14
6.	Number of primary agricultural credit cooperative societies per lakh of net area sown (2000-01)	6.81	4.58
7.	Number of cooperative marketing Centers per lakh of net area sown (2000-01)	3.58	2.23
8.	Number of regulated markets per lakh of net area sown (2000-01)	0.24	1.52

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Deoria.

IX. Social Infrastructure

The availability of education infrastructure particularly at primary and secondary levels shows a better picture of Deoria district when compared with the state level (Table 15).

Table 15: Educational Infrastructure in Deoria District and Uttar Pradesh, 2003-04

Sl. No.	Items	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Number of primary schools per lakh of population	71.82	59.98
2.	Number of secondary schools per lakh of population	20.98	14.45
3.	Number of higher secondary schools per lakh of population	7.13	7.45
4.	Number of primary schools per 100 sq. km.	80.89	41.37
5.	Number of secondary schools per 100 sq. km.	23.62	9.97
6.	Teacher Student ratio in primary schools	92	55
7.	Teacher Student ratio in senior basic schools	98	35

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Deoria.

In terms of health facilities also the district is more or less at par with the state average (Table 16).

Table 16: Health Infrastructure in Deoria District and Uttar Pradesh, 2002-03

Sl. No.	Items	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Number of allopathic hospitals per lakh of population	3.55	3.06
2.	Number of beds in allopathic hospitals per lakh of population	39.56	31.83
3.	Number of Aurvedic/Unani hospitals per lakh of population	1.62	1.26
4.	Number of beds in Aurvedic/Unani hospitals per lakh of population	6.22	5.85
5.	Number of primary health centers per lakh of population	2.95	2.44
6.	Number of child/women welfare centers per lakh of population	11.91	12.72

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Deoria

X. Income and Poverty Levels

The impact of agricultural and industrial backwardness in Deoria district has reflected on the per capita value of gross domestic product. The per capita net domestic Product in 2003-04 was Rs. 3332 in Deoria district, which was around half of the state average (Rs. 6570).

Table 17: Total and Per capita Net District Domestic Product in Deoria
(At 1993-94 Prices)

Sl. No.	Year	Total NDDP (Rs. Crore)	Per Capita NDDP (Rs.)
1.	1997-98	763	2995
2.	2003-04	954	3325
3.	Compound annual growth rate during 1993-94 to 2003-04 (%)	2.26	1.05

Source: 1. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Deoria

2. Directorate of Rural Development, Govt. of U.P.

Due to the high population pressure combined with low level of development and high proportion of marginal farmers and landless labourers poverty ratios are expectedly high in the district. According to the Survey of the Rural Development Department the percentage of BPL families was around 34 percent in Deoria district, while the same was 37 percent at the state level.

XII. Conclusion

To sum up the major conclusions it may be observed that the socio-economic profile of Deoria district presents a very gloomy picture. The district is facing high and increasing population pressure. Urbanisation levels in the district are extremely low. Agriculture which is the main stay of the economy is caught in a subsistence syndrome dominated by foodgrains crops and is marked by low productivity levels and little diversification. The small size of holdings constitutes a major constraint to agricultural growth in the district. Nearly 80 per cent of holdings belong to the marginal category. The proportion of agricultural labourers, who constitute the poorest segment of population, is very high.

Deoria is one of the industrially most backward districts of Uttar Pradesh. There is virtually an absence of industrial activity in the district. The role of organized industries in providing employment and income has been negligible. The small industries and KVI sector could not also develop in the district over the years on an adequate scale.

Thus, the economy of Deoria is much less diversified and adequate employment opportunities are not being generated in the non-agricultural sector, while there is overcrowding in the agricultural sector. On the other hand, due to rapidly rising population and labour force demand for employment opportunities is increasing. Widespread poverty and unemployment provide an environment in which there is growing social tension leading youth to resort to unlawful means and violence for survival.

The situation calls for urgent steps to accelerate the process of development in the district by adopting an employment generating strategy of economic development. Since there is already overcrowding in agriculture, the development strategy has to focus on diversification of the economy through promotion of agro-based small-scale industries and khadi and village industries.

APPENDIX

BLOCK-WISE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF DEORIA DISTRICT

I. Population, Workers and Literacy

Blocks	Density of Population (1991)	Percentage of SC/ST population (1991)	Percentage of main workers in total population (1991)	Percentage of workers engaged in agriculture in total population (1991)	Percentage of workers engaged in household industries to total main workers (1991)	Literacy rate (1991)
Gauri Bazar	893	16.0	28.5	86.8	1.0	36.0
Baitalpur	812	16.1	27.9	85.5	1.2	36.6
Desai Deoria	895	12.8	26.0	83.5	1.5	38.9
Patherdeva	827	13.2	26.5	88.8	0.7	34.3
Rampur Karkhana	875	16.9	25.0	79.0	1.3	38.6
Deoria Sadar	889	14.5	25.9	77.0	1.8	40.9
Rudrapur	665	19.9	27.2	87.6	1.1	36.1
Bhulwani	585	15.9	24.6	81.1	1.4	40.7
Barhaz	706	17.6	25.7	83.2	1.0	42.1
Bhatni	832	15.4	23.9	82.7	1.2	42.4
Bhatpar Rani	895	14.1	24.0	85.6	0.7	39.8
Bankata	856	13.1	25.9	87.6	1.4	36.2
Salempur	959	16.0	24.2	80.7	1.3	47.6
Bhagalpur	709	18.5	25.2	81.4	2.2	46.7
Lar	893	15.4	24.2	82.9	1.2	48.6
Tarkulwa	785	12.1	29.9	89.8	0.7	36.3
All Blocks	806	15.5	25.9	83.9	1.2	40.1

Source: Statistical Bulletin, District Deoria, 2004.

II. Agriculture

Blocks	Percentage of gross sown area in net area sown 2002-03	Percentage of food crops in gross cropped area 2002-03	Fertilizer consumption per hectare of gross sown area 2002-03	Percentage of gross irrigated area in net irrigated area 2002-03
Gauri Bazar	167.7	87.9	204.3	112.9
Baitalpur	165.5	90.5	228.9	112.9
Desai Deoria	174.2	93.8	260.4	112.9
Patherdeva	171.7	106.7	183.8	112.9
Rampur Karkhana	127.8	133.0	350.2	112.9
Deoria Sadar	174.5	91.8	232.3	112.9
Rudrapur	155.7	101.3	196.3	112.9
Bhulwani	161.4	99.8	214.5	112.9
Barhaz	150.0	88.9	297.3	112.9
Bhatni	154.1	93.9	302.6	112.9
Bhatpar Rani	154.5	89.7	315.6	112.9
Bankata	155.9	77.1	284.4	112.9
Salempur	149.9	94.4	281.4	112.9
Bhagalpur	186.7	80.4	223.3	112.9
Lar	159.7	100.4	273.9	112.9
Tarkulwa	166.3	30.3	277.1	113.2
All Blocks	161.1	91.7	247.3	112.8

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Deoria, 2004.

III. Irrigation

Blocks	Percentage of net irrigated area in net area sown 2002-03	Percentage of area irrigated by cannel in net irrigated area 2002-03	Percentage of area irrigated by tube wells in net irrigated area 2002-03
Gauri Bazar	76.6	24.7	69.0
Baitalpur	72.4	28.3	64.2
Desai Deoria	70.7	70.2	28.4
Patherdeva	119.4	28.7	70.9
Rampur Karkhana	97.6	42.6	56.3
Deoria Sadar	101.2	8.0	88.3
Rudrapur	97.5	0.0	91.8
Bhulwani	68.7	0.0	91.1
Barhaz	76.0	0.0	91.4
Bhatni	75.3	0.6	98.3
Bhatpar Rani	73.7	0.0	90.8
Bankata	82.4	0.0	81.3
Salempur	90.4	0.0	98.8
Bhagalpur	103.1	0.0	93.5
Lar	73.2	0.0	93.8
Tarkulwa	58.3	41.5	58.1
All Blocks	84.2	13.1	81.2

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Deoria , 2004.

IV. Roads

Blocks	Length of total pucca roads per lakh of population 2002-03	Length of pucca roads per 1000 Sq Km. 2002-03	Length of pucca roads per lakh of population(((PWD) (Kms.) 2002-03	Length of PWD roads per 1000 Sq Kms. 2002-03
Gauri Bazar	119.6	1068.2	83.0	741.2
Baitalpur	122.1	991.0	77.3	627.1
Desai Deoria	135.4	1212.4	93.7	839.4
Patherdeva	115.5	955.4	111.2	920.0
Rampur Karkhana	103.9	908.7	74.2	649.1
Deoria Sadar	118.8	1056.4	76.3	678.3
Rudrapur	85.5	567.9	69.8	463.7
Bhulwani	81.8	478.1	59.0	345.1
Barhaz	122.9	868.4	98.1	693.3
Bhatni	97.1	808.1	63.7	529.7
Bhatpar Rani	103.8	929.4	95.5	855.0
Bankata	111.4	953.7	78.0	667.6
Salempur	108.3	1038.5	89.4	857.6
Bhagalpur	110.7	785.0	109.8	778.3
Lar	117.0	1044.7	71.4	637.2
Tarkulwa	96.9	760.0	40.5	317.5
All Blocks	109.4	881.3	80.6	649.6

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Deoria, 2004.

V. Medical Facilities

Blocks	No. of Allopathic hospitals /community health centers and PHC's hospitals per lakh of population 2002-03	No. of beds available in allopathic hospitals/community health centers and PHC's per lakh of population 2002-03	No. of Primary health centers per lakh of population 2002-03
Gauri Bazar	4.3	30.5	3.1
Baitalpur	3.4	13.8	3.4
Desai Deoria	4.2	16.7	4.2
Patherdeva	6.8	51.3	5.1
Rampur Karkhana	2.8	11.1	2.8
Deoria Sadar	3.1	12.5	3.1
Rudrapur	3.9	42.3	3.9
Bhulwani	2.8	22.8	2.8
Barhaz	5.2	57.8	5.2
Bhatni	4.1	16.3	4.1
Bhatpar Rani	5.8	41.5	4.2
Bankata	3.4	24.0	3.4
Salempur	4.2	41.9	4.2
Bhagalpur	3.8	15.1	3.8
Lar	4.1	41.5	4.1
Tarkulwa	3.7	22.1	3.7
All Blocks	4.1	28.6	3.8

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Deoria , 2004.

VI. Educational Facilities

Blocks	No. of Primary schools per lakh of population 2002-03	No. of Junior basic Schools per lakh of population 2002-03	No. of Secondary Schools per lakh of population 2002-03
Gauri Bazar	84.8	26.8	3.1
Baitalpur	86.9	22.8	4.1
Desai Deoria	121.9	27.1	10.4
Patherdeva	118.1	41.1	11.1
Rampur Karkhana	94.6	28.7	6.5
Deoria Sadar	90.7	28.1	13.8
Rudrapur	125.4	29.0	5.5
Bhulwani	88.9	23.5	10.0
Barhaz	125.0	43.4	10.3
Bhatni	91.4	21.2	13.1
Bhatpar Rani	103.0	25.8	5.8
Bankata	104.6	19.7	9.4
Salempur	91.5	38.4	14.0
Bhagalpur	111.7	36.9	11.4
Lar	102.1	35.7	7.5
Tarkulwa	83.4	13.5	2.5
All Blocks	100.3	28.9	8.7

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Deoria , 2004.

VII. Electrified Villages and Commercial Bank

Blocks	Percentage of electrified villages in total villages 2002- 03	Population per commercial Bank 2002-03
Gauri Bazar	73.7	40983
Baitalpur	68.5	24160
Desai Deoria	86.5	24003
Patherdeva	47.6	16696
Rampur Karkhana	73.1	35942
Deoria Sadar	80.0	39969
Rudrapur	54.1	25510
Bhulwani	49.1	28129
Barhaz	71.3	24202
Bhatni	57.0	20416
Bhatpar Rani	77.8	24076
Bankata	60.8	23337
Salempur	72.9	23851
Bhagalpur	58.2	26411
Lar	77.4	24100
Tarkulwa	72.7	27190
All Blocks	66.7	25853

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Deoria , 2004.

CHAPTER III

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT STATUS OF DEORIA DISTRICT

I. Introduction

The agriculture is at the subsistence level and industrial base is weak in Deoria district, resulting in low employment and income opportunities to the vast majority of population in the district. In the present scenario, agriculture can no longer become the source of additional employment and income generation to the growing population in the district. The development of small industrial activities based on local resources and skills seems to be the only way out to generate employment on massive scale in the district. The development of entrepreneurial and technical abilities in local people and financial support would reduce the handicaps in the way of developing such industrial climate in the district.

II. Past Industries of Deoria District

Manufacturing has been the marginal activity in Deoria district in the past. There was only one centre of indigenous sugar production at Rampur town. Except it, Deoria was host neither to cotton weaving nor boiling down of cane juice into desi or indigenously made sugar. The early 1930's saw the erection of two sugar mills, one opposite the railway station. These sugar units were closed down by 1950's. Therefore, the Deoria district has the distinction of having some sugar industries in the past. Though the fact is that the past sugar industry of the district could not flourish after independence of the country.

III. Large Scale Industry of Deoria

There were sixty-one units registered under the Industries Act, 1948 in Deoria district. The working factories are 29, employing 8696 persons. These units are mainly of sugar except the Deoria Paper Mill Ltd, Hata Road. Thus, except sugar industry, large scale units relating to other sectors could not come up in the district and the role of large industries in employment provision could not be good enough to a recognizable extent.

IV. Number of Small-Scale Industries in Deoria District

The number of small-scale industries registered with the District Industries Centre (DIC) of Deoria district was not sizeable, keeping in view the large and growing workforce in the district. The number of SSI units registered with DIC was 310 during the year 2000-01 which remained the same during 2001-02. However, the number of these units increased to 315 in the year of 2002-03 and remained stagnant up to 2004-05 (Table 1). The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) calculated for the period 2000-01 to 2004-05 revealed the growth of 0.16 percent only in the number of SSI units in Deoria district. Among the total SSI units, food product units were the largest in number followed by the units of miscellaneous manufacturing, repairing and servicing, chemical and chemical products and hosiery and garments. In the beginning of the reference year, there were some units of rubber and plastic product and electric machinery and apparatus, which seem to have closed during the later years. It is also evident that units of food products and miscellaneous manufacturing exhibited the rising trend from 2000-01 to 2004-05. This indicated that small-scale industrial sector of Deoria district is largely getting oriented towards local resources, skill and demand based manufacturing activities and at the same time growth in modern SSI sector has been negligible so far.

Table 1: Number of Small-Scale Units registered with DIC of Deoria District (2000-01 to 2004-05)

Type of Industry	Number of Units				
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Food Product	117	114	75	93	137
Hosiery & garment	41	49	30	33	5
Chemical & Chemical product	14	11	22	5	12
Electrical machinery and apparatus	1	0	0	0	0
Rubber & Plastic product	2	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	86	83	106	98	113
Repairing & servicing	49	53	79	86	48
Basic Metal Industries	0	0	3	0	0
Total	310	310	315	315	315

Source: District Industries Centre, Deoria

V. Investment in Small-Scale Industries

The total investment made in the small-scale industries has not followed a sustainable growth pattern during 2000-01 to 2004-05 in Deoria district (Table 2). On the whole, total

investment made in the SSI sector showed an annual decline of 11.67 percent during the period 2000-01 to 2004-05 in the district. During the years of 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04, slump in investment was noticeable but in the year 2004-05, it again picked up. In the initial years of 2000-01 and 2001-02 maximum investment was made in the miscellaneous manufacturing units but during the subsequent years, largest investment was made in food product units. The investment only in food product units revealed a sustainable increasing pattern while other sectors showed fluctuating pattern. The SSI units based on modern technology like chemical and chemical product, electric machinery and apparatus and rubber and plastic product did not show the sustainable investment pattern and the stream of investment appears to be flowing in favour of traditional local based SSI industries. Thus, the investment in SSI sector appears to have become sluggish over the years in Deoria district.

Table 2: Investment in Small-Scale Units registered with DIC of Deoria District (2000-01 to 2004-05)

Type of Industry	Investment (In Rs. Lakh)				
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Food Product	85.00	63.00	74.22	95.65	114.60
Hosiery & garment	38.28	28.00	5.05	4.45	1.35
Chemical & Chemical product	11.86	5.00	7.38	0.85	5.51
Electrical machinery and apparatus	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rubber & Plastic product	35.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Miscellaneous manufacturing	51.42	75.00	61.00	60.25	55.35
Repairing & servicing	25.12	18.11	9.00	7.31	11.77
Basic Metal Industries	0.00	0.00	21.27	0.00	0.00
Total	85.00	63.00	74.22	95.65	114.60

Source: District Industries Centre, Deoria

VI. Employment in Small-Scale Industries of Deoria District

The total employment in SSI sector of Deoria district was 913 persons in 2000-01, which increased to 927 persons in 2001-02, 1115 persons in 2002-03 and 1115 persons during the year 2003-04. During 2004-05, total employment in this sector increased to 1141 persons (Table 3).

Table 3: Employment in Small-Scale Units registered with DIC of Deoria District (2000-01 to 2004-05)

Type of Industry	Employment				
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Food Product	398	401	293	304	456
Hosiery & garment	121	133	112	122	18
Chemical & Chemical product	38	22	88	13	40
Electrical machinery and apparatus	4	0	0	0	0
Rubber & Plastic product	27	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	198	240	367	454	498
Repairing & servicing	127	131	239	222	129
Basic Metal Industries	0	0	16	0	0
Total	913	927	1115	1115	1141

Source: District Industries Centre, Deoria

On the whole, employment in SSI units in Deoria district has shown positive growth of 2.25 percent per annum during 2000-01 to 2004-05. The miscellaneous manufacturing, food products and repairing and servicing units accounted for most of the employment in SSI units of the district.

The overall situation points to the fact that in Deoria district total SSI units were 1565 during the period of 2000-01 to 2004-05, which provided employment to 5211 persons with total investment of Rs. 977.8 lakh (Table 4). The per unit investment was of Rs. 0.28 lakh and per unit employment was of 3.33 persons. The per worker investment among different type of units was of Rs. 0.19 lakh. The per unit investment was highest (Rs. 17.50 lakh) in rubber and plastic product electric machinery and apparatus units followed by repairing and servicing (Rs.7.09 lakh) electric machinery and apparatus (Rs.7.00 lakh), food product (Rs. 0.81 lakh) and so on. The per units employment generated was of 14 persons in rubber and plastic product units, 5 persons in repairing and servicing and around 4 persons in other type of units. The maximum investment per worker was in electric machinery and apparatus (Rs. 1.75 lakh), followed by repairing and servicing (Rs. 1.33 lakh) rubber and plastic product (Rs. 1.30 lakh) and less than twenty five thousand in other type of units.

Table 4: Units, Investment and Employment in SSI Units in Deoria District (2000-01 to 2004-05)

Type of Industry	Units	Investment (Rs. Lakh)	Employment	Per Unit Investment (Rs Lakh)	Per Unit Employment	Per Worker Investment (Rs Lakh)
Food Product	536	432.47	1852	0.81	3.46	0.23
Hosiery & garment	158	77.13	506	0.49	3.20	0.15
Chemical & Chemical product	64	30.6	201	0.48	3.14	0.15
Electrical machinery and apparatus	1	7	4	7.00	4.00	1.75
Rubber & Plastic product	2	35	27	17.50	13.50	1.30
Miscellaneous manufacturing	486	303.02	1757	0.62	3.62	0.17
Repairing & servicing	315	71.31	848	0.23	2.69	0.08
Basic Metal Industries	3	21.27	16	7.09	5.33	1.33
Total	1565	977.8	5211	0.28	3.33	0.19

Source: District Industries Centre, Deoria

VII. Non-Agricultural Enterprises in Deoria District

There were 39,706 non-agricultural enterprises in Deoria district, which provided employment to 90,523 persons as per Economic Census, 1998 (Table 5). Out of total non-agricultural enterprises, 76 percent operated as the own account enterprises in the district in comparison with 75 percent at the state level. The share of non-agricultural enterprises, which operated as establishment, was 24 percent in the district as against 25 percent in the state. These establishments provided employment to 55 percent of total workers of all non-agricultural enterprises of the district while the same was 56 percent at the average of state.

Table 5: Number of Non-Agricultural Enterprises and Employment in Deoria District and Uttar Pradesh: 1998 Census

Particulars	Deoria	Percentage	UP	Percentage
No. of own account enterprises	30320	76.36	2036119	75.27
No. Establishment	9386	23.64	669055	24.73
Total	39706	100.00	2705174	100.00
Person employed in own account enterprise	40394	44.6	2966264	44.19
Person employed in Establishment	50129	55.4	3746360	55.81
Total	90523	100	6712624	100
No. of Hired workers engaged in establishment	42206	4.50	3090510	4.62

Source: Economic Census Uttar Pradesh, 1998

The average number of hired workers employed per establishment was found to be marginally lower in Deoria district in comparison with the average of the state. Thus, it becomes

evident that the role of non-agricultural enterprises was significant in Deoria district as around 40000 of such enterprises provided employment to around 90,000 persons including 42000 hired workers.

VIII. Industrial Estates in Deoria District

The U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation (UPSIDC) has developed one industrial area in Deoria district at Usra Bazar with 131 plots. 91 plots have been disbursed and 6 units are working and 7 are under construction. The UPSIDC has developed two industrial estates; one at Deoria and other at Salempur. All the plots in both of these industrial estates have been disbursed and 24 and 3 units respectively are in operation. Four mini industrial estates have also been established but the units working at present are few in numbers as compared with the plots/sheds developed and disbursed.

Table 6: Details of Plots/Sheds Developed and Disbursed by the UPSIDC in Deoria District

Industrial Area/Estate	Developed Plots/Sheds	Plots/Shades Disbursed	Unit working	Unit under construction
<u>Industrial Area</u>				
1. Ultra Bazar, Deoria	131/0	91/0	6	7
<u>Industrial Estates</u>				
1. Deoria	40/19	40/19	24	0
2. Salempur	16/5	16/5	3	0
<u>Mini Industrial Estates</u>				
1. Gauri Bazar	32/0	32/0	6	0
2. Pathar Deva	44/0	32/0	9	0
3. Rudarpur	36/0	24/0	2	0
4. Bhatpur	52/0	30/0	4	0
5. Barhaj	30/0	2/0	0	0
Total				

Source: District Industries Centre, Deoria.

IX. Manufacturing Units Registered with KVIB

The Khadi and Village Industries Board provides margin money and interest subsidy to khadi and village Industries under the schemes of the Board. A total of 106 units were registered under the margin money scheme during the period of 2001-06. The total amount of Rs. 5.70 crores was sanctioned and 1081 persons got employment during this period (Table 7). The per unit sanctioned amount was Rs. 5.37 lakh and employment was of 10 persons. The sanctioned amount per worker was Rs. 0.53 lakh. The brick kiln, rice and flour mills, iron works, cement jali and readymade garment units were the main activities which received the major share of margin

money given by the KVIB. These units also generated most of the employment. As evident from the Annexures, there was no sustainable increase over the years in the number of units assisted by the KVIB under the margin money scheme in the district. In the years 2001-02 48 units were registered under this scheme. The number of such units declined to 42 during 2002-03 and 35 in the year 2003-04. The number units increased to 44 in 2004-05 and 64 during 2005-06. Some of the rice mills, leather and jaggery units were closed in the recent years. However, various types of service activities came up and also received support from the KVIB.

Table 7: Units, Amount Sanctioned and Employment in KVIB Units Registered Under Margin Money Scheme In Deoria District (2000-01 to 2004-06)

Type of Units	Units	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)	Employment	Per Unit Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)	Per Unit Employment	Per Worker Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)
Brick Kiln	30	302.00	798	10.07	27	0.38
Rice Mill	14	49.40	50	3.53	4	0.99
Flour Mill	8	37.50	33	4.69	4	1.14
Jewellery	6	19.04	20	3.17	3	0.95
Iron Work	6	23.95	28	3.99	5	0.86
Washing Powder	1	10.00	7	10.00	7	1.43
Cement Jali	7	20.50	25	2.93	4	0.82
Furniture	4	8.00	14	2.00	4	0.57
Readymade Garment	2	6.50	10	3.25	5	0.65
Service	1	7.65	6	7.65	6	1.28
Building Material	7	17.45	20	2.49	3	0.87
Bakery	4	12.50	15	3.13	4	0.83
Oil Mill	2	2.50	5	1.25	3	0.50
Spices	1	2.00	3	2.00	3	0.67
Milk Product	1	2.00	3	2.00	3	0.67
Pupset Material	3	11.50	11	3.83	4	1.05
Combined	2	20.00	12	10.00	6	1.67
Herbs	2	3.80	5	1.90	3	0.76
Cycle Repair	1	1.90	3	1.90	3	0.63
Fish Net	1	1.00	2	1.00	2	0.50
Jaggery	1	2.50	4	2.50	4	0.63
Stationary	1	2.00	3	2.00	3	0.67
Organic Manure	1	6.00	4	6.00	4	1.50
Total	106	569.69	1081	5.37	10	0.53

Under the interest subsidy scheme, the KVIB assisted 233 units during the period of 2000-01 to 2005-06. A total amount of Rs. 3.26 crores was sanctioned and 527 persons got employment in these units (Table 8). The amount sanctioned per unit was Rs. 1.41 lakh and employment was of 3 persons. The sanctioned amount per worker was Rs. 0.62 lakh. A mix of activities received the support that included agro-based and service activities. As the Annexures reveal that the units

assisted under the interest subsidy scheme did not show an increasing trend from the year 2000 to 2006. During the years 2001-02, only 18 units were assisted and these units were increased to 44 units during 2002-03 but declined to 20 in 2003-04. The number of units again declined to 10 in 2004-05 but increased to 14 during 2005-06. It is also evident that more than 20 percent of the total units assisted under the interest subsidy scheme were closed down during the later year (2005-06) as against the initial year (2001-02).

On the whole, KVIB assisted only 339 units during the period of five years, with financial allocation of Rs. 8.96 crores. The employment generation was of 1608 persons. The details of the units assisted by the KVIB under both the schemes in Deoria district have been presented in Annexures I to VIII.

Table 8: Units, Amount sanctioned and Employment in KVIB Units Registered Under Interest Subsidy Scheme In Deoria District (2000-01 to 2004-06)

Type of Units	Units	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)	Employment	Per Unit Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)	Per Unit Employment	Per Worker Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)
Flour Mill	8	10.13	18	1.27	2	0.56
Rice Mill	96	131.52	219	1.37	2	0.60
Leather	2	1.50	3	0.75	2	0.50
Cement Jali	10	16.83	22	1.68	2	0.77
Cycle Repair	4	3.23	7	0.81	2	0.46
Readymade Garment	12	17.20	30	1.43	3	0.57
Oil Mill	8	11.20	19	1.40	2	0.59
V.M	7	11.25	18	1.61	3	0.63
Spices	2	3.00	5	1.50	3	0.60
Jaggery	7	8.87	14	1.27	2	0.63
Agarbatti	3	2.50	7	0.83	2	0.36
Electronic	3	3.15	6	1.05	2	0.53
Iron Work	12	17.88	35	1.49	3	0.51
Furniture	20	29.75	44	1.49	2	0.68
Milk Product	3	2.60	4	0.87	1	0.65
Service	11	19.58	30	1.78	3	0.65
Pumpset Repair	2	5.10	5	2.55	3	1.02
Battery Charging	1	0.60	1	0.60	1	0.60
Photo Framing	3	2.40	5	0.80	2	0.48
Jwellery	1	1.00	2	1.00	2	0.50
Harbal Shampoo	1	2.00	3	2.00	3	0.67
Three Wheeler	10	14.00	16	1.40	2	0.88
Ice Cream	1	1.00	2	1.00	2	0.50
Poultry Feed	2	2.43	5	1.22	3	0.49
Dairy	2	2.00	4	1.00	2	0.50
Namkeen	1	0.50	1	0.50	1	0.50
Paper Box	1	4.50	2	4.50	2	2.25
Total	233	325.72	527	37.16	57	17.66

On the basis of above analysis, it can be concluded that in Deoria district, neither the large scale nor the small-scale industries could develop to provide enough employment and income to the growing population of the district. The Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB) could not also promote rural industries to a required extent. It is, therefore, necessary that an action be drawn up to develop smaller rural industrial activities, based on local resources and skills to generate mass scale employment with relatively smaller investment.

Annexure I: Number of Units Registered Under Margin Money Scheme in Deoria District (2001-06)

Type of Units	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Flour Mill	4			1	3
Rice Mill	21	24	19	18	14
Leather	1		1		
Cement Jali	1	2	2	2	3
Cycle Repair	2			1	1
Readymade Garment	2	1	4	2	3
Oil Mill	4		2		2
V.M	1		1	2	3
Spices	1			1	
Jaggery	3	2			2
Agarbatti	1	1			1
Electronic	1	1		1	
Iron Work	3	3		3	3
Furniture	3	4	3	3	7
Milk Product		1		2	
Service		1	1	4	5
Pumpset Repair		1			1
Battery Charging		1			
Photo Framing			1	1	1
Jwellery			1		
Harbal Shampoo				1	
Three Wheelar				1	9
Ice Cream				1	
Poultry Feed					2
Dairy					2
Namkeen					1
Paper Box					1
Total	48	42	35	44	64

Source: District Rural Industries Officer, Deoria

**Annexure II: Sanctioned Amount of Unit Registered Under Margin Money Scheme in
Deoria District: 2001-06 (Rs. Lakhs)**

Type of Units	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Flour Mill	4.63			1	4.5
Rice Mill	26.8	33.08	20.97	20.9	29.77
Leather	1		0.5		
Cement Jali	0.85	1.6	2.38	4	8
Cycle Repair	2.23			0.5	0.5
Readymade Garment	3.5	2	5	2.1	4.6
Oil Mill	6.1		2.5		2.6
V.M	0.25		2	3.5	5.5
Spices	2			1	
Jaggery	3.32	1.65			3.9
Agarbatti	0.5	0.5			1.5
Electronic	0.75	1.4		1	
Iron Work	3	2.58		4.5	7.8
Furniture	4.9	4.2	3.55	4.3	12.8
Milk Product		1		1.6	
Service		0.4	1.2	5.98	12
Pump set Repair		0.6			4.5
Battery Charging		0.6			
Photo Framing			1.1	1	0.3
Jwellery			1		
Herbal Shampoo				2	
Three Wheeler				1.3	12.7
Ice Cream				1	
Poultry Feed					2.43
Dairy					2
Namkeen					0.5
Paper Box					4.5
Total	59.83	49.61	40.2	55.68	120.4

Source : District Rural Industries Officer, Deoria

Annexure III: Employment in Units Under Margin Money Scheme in Deoria District (2001-06)

Type of Units	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Flour Mill	9			2	7
Rice Mill	52	55	41	38	33
Leather	2		1		
Cement Jali	2	3	4	6	7
Cycle Repair	5			1	1
Readymade Garment	6	3	9	3	9
Oil Mill	11		4		4
V.M	1		3	6	8
Spices	3			2	
Jaggery	6	2			6
Agarbatti	2	2			3
Electronic	2	2		2	
Iron Work	7	6		8	14
Furniture	8	8	6	8	14
Milk Product		1		3	
Service		1	2	10	17
Pumpset Repair		1			4
Battery Charging		1			
Photo Framing			2	2	1
Jewellery			2		
Harbal Shampoo				3	
Three Wheelar				2	14
Ice Cream				2	
Poultry Feed					5
Dairy					4
Namkeen					1
Paper Box					2
Total	116	85	74	98	154

Source : District Rural Industries Officer, Deoria

Annexure V: Number of Units Registered Under Interest Subsidy Scheme in Deoria District(2001-06

Type of Units	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Total Units
Brick Kiln	11	19				30
Rice Mill	2	7	1		4	14
Flour Mill	1	2	2	2	1	8
Jewellery	1	3	1	1		6
Iron Work	2	1	1	1	1	6
Washing Powder	1					1
Cement Jali		2	3	2		7
Furniture		3	1			4
Readymade Garment		2				2
Service		1				1
Building Material		2	1	3	1	7
Bakery		2	2			4
Oil Mill			2			2
Spices			1			1
Milk Product			1			1
Pupset Material			2		1	3
Combined			2			2
Herbs				1	1	2
Cycle Repair					1	1
Fish Net					1	1
Jaggery					1	1
Stationary					1	1
Organic Manure					1	1
Total	18	44	20	10	14	106

Source : District Rural Industries Officer, Deoria

**Annexure VI: Amount Sanctioned to Unit Registered Under Interest Subsidy Scheme
in Deoria District: 2001-06 (Rs. Lakhs)**

Type of Units	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Brick Kiln	105.00	197.00			
Rice Mill	8.40	23.50	2.00		15.50
Flour Mill	10.00	3.00	7.00	15.00	2.50
Jewellery	1.04	11.00	5.00	2.00	
Iron Work	15.00	1.50	1.00	5.00	1.45
Washing Powder	10.00				
Cement Jali		1.50	9.00	10.00	
Furniture		6.00	2.00		
Readymade Garment		6.50			
Service		7.65			
Building Material		3.00	1.00	12.00	1.45
Bakery		6.00	6.50		
Oil Mill			2.50		
Spices			2.00		
Milk Product			2.00		
Pupset Material			7.00		4.50
Combined			20.00		
Herbs				2.00	1.80
Cycle Repair					1.90
Fish Net					1.00
Jaggery					2.50
Stationary					2.00
Organic Manure					6.00
Total	149.44	266.65	67.00	46.00	40.60

Source : District Rural Industries Officer, Deoria

Annexure VII: Employment in Units Under Interest Subsidy Scheme in Deoria District (2001-06)

Type of Units	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Brick Kiln	303.00	495.00			
Rice Mill	8.00	25.00	3.00		14.00
Flour Mill	7.00	5.00	7.00	11.00	3.00
Jewellery	3.00	10.00	4.00	3.00	
Iron Work	15.00	3.00	2.00	5.00	3.00
Washing Powder	7.00				
Cement Jali		7.00	9.00	9.00	
Furniture		11.00	3.00		
Readymade Garment		10.00			
Service		6.00			
Building Material		5.00	2.00	11.00	2.00
Bakery		8.00	7.00		
Oil Mill			5.00		
Spices			3.00		
Milk Product			3.00		
Pupset Material			7.00		4.00
Combined			12.00		
Herbs				3.00	2.00
Cycle Repair					3.00
Fish Net					2.00
Jaggery					4.00
Stationary					3.00
Organic Manure					4.00
Total	343.00	585.00	67.00	42.00	44.00

Source: District Rural Industries Officer, Deoria.

CHAPTER IV

ACTION PLAN FOR GENERATION OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT THROUGH RURAL INDUSTRIES IN DEORIA DISTRICT

I. Introduction

The analysis carried in proceeding chapters has revealed that agriculture is the mainstay of people in Deoria district for employment. However, with present level of subsistence, agriculture in the district is too crowded to provide scope for additional employment. The development of large-scale industries has been to the adequate scale and hence their role in providing employment could not be remarkable. The small-scale and rural industries did not develop to a level to provide enough employment to the growing work force of the district. The efforts to provide salaried employment to the educated unemployed did not succeed simply because no potential sector could develop in the district to absorb such type of work force. In this scenario, there is urgent need that an action plan is drawn up for the generation of mass scale self-employment, which should be based on local resources, skills and demand with relatively smaller investment. With this view, an attempt has been made in this chapter to prepare an action plan for the generation of employment through rural industries, which has the potential to provide easy and low cost employment.

II. Action Plan for Employment Generation in Rural Industries of Deoria District

II.1 Potential Rural Industries

The infrastructure, skill and finance are some of the pre-requisites for the development of industries at any place. As far the Deoria district is concerned, availability of infrastructure, skill and financial resources are not adequate to support modern hi-tech industries. The large-scale industries are generally the capital intensive and hence mass-scale employment cannot be generated. Most of the industries that have come up in the district so far are the rural industries. These are run as household enterprises largely with family labour with small investment. The production caters to the local demand, having strong linkages with the local economy. Such type of industries has tremendous potential of development in Deoria district for large-scale employment generation.

II.2 Identification of Potential Rural Industries

The government agencies and bankers have long list of potential industries to be promoted. For example, promotion of SSI units by the DIC and rural industries by the KVIB is an attempt to present a menu of activities, which can be developed in a district, without taking into account the demand potentials of such activities. The District Credit Plans (DCPs), are also the banker's budgetary plans, largely divorced from the ground level potentials and absorptive capacity of the area. The Potential Linked Credit Plans (PLCPs) prepared by the NABARD for each district of the state claim to take into account the potentials of different activities in a district to allocate the credit. However, PLCPs largely consider the potentials to that of the existing status of activities in a district and allocate the credit sector-wise on the basis of projections. However, mere prevalence of any activity in a district and to make provision of credit for its development may not necessarily lead to its growth unless there is demand of credit from those engaged in the activity. Simultaneously, to facilitate the industrial development, factors inhibiting its growth are to be identified and remedial measures are taken care of. Therefore, we have taken the preferences of people for different rural industries as the criteria to identify the potential rural industries to be considered for development in Deoria district. The preferences of the people have been assessed on the basis of primary data collected from the youths of sample villages in three blocks of Deoria district. It has been assumed that the blocks adjoining the sample blocks will have same type of potential activities, which have been identified, through the primary survey. Thus, our action plan for the development of potential rural industries in Deoria district is demand based in place of supply driven and confined to the naxal-infected blocks of the district.

II.3 Potential Rural Industries in Deoria District

During the primary data collection, youths of the sample households in Deoria district were asked to express their preferences for different type of rural industries. The objective was to assess the ground level demand of those who prefer to seek employment by starting rural industries. The identified potential rural industries have been presented in the Table-1 in descending order of preference of the people in case of Naxal infected blocks of Deoria district.

Table 1: Block Wise Potential Rural Industries In Deoria District

Pathardeva	Deoria Sadar	Banakta	Lar	Bhatpar Rani	Bhatni
Khadi & Village Industries	Khadi & Village Industries	Khadi & Village Industries	Khadi & Village Industries	Khadi & Village Industries	Khadi & Village Industries
Readymade Garment	Readymade Garment	Readymade Garment	Readymade Garment	Readymade Garment	Readymade Garment
Sugar Cane Crusher	Sugar Cane Crusher	Agriculture Instrument Repairing	Agriculture Instrument Repairing	Agriculture Instrument Repairing	Agriculture Instrument Repairing
Agriculture Instrument Repairing	Agriculture Instrument Repairing	Rice Mill	Rice Mill	Rice Mill	Welding
Rice Mill	Rice Mill	Light/Tent House	Light/Tent House	Light/Tent House	Barber
Dal Mill	Dal Mill	Welding	Welding	Welding	Tailoring Work
Welding	Welding	Sugar Cane Crusher	Sugar Cane Crusher	Sugar Cane Crusher	Gold Smithy
Flour Mill/Chakki	Flour Mill/Chakki	Furniture Making	Furniture Making	Furniture Making	Rice Mill
Furniture Making	Furniture Making	Flour Mill/Chakki	Flour Mill/Chakki	Flour Mill/Chakki	Flour Mill/Chakki
Tailoring Work	Tailoring Work	Spices Grinding	Spices Grinding	Spices Grinding	Spices Grinding
Dry Cleaning	Dry Cleaning	Dry Cleaning	Dry Cleaning	Dry Cleaning	Furniture Making
Light/Tent House	Light/Tent House	Candle Making	Candle Making	Candle Making	Dry Cleaning
Barber	Barber	Food Processing	Food Processing	Food Processing	Food Processing
Spices Grinding	Spices Grinding	Tea Stall	Tea Stall	Tea Stall	Sugar Cane Crusher
Gold Smithy	Gold Smithy	Handloom Work	Handloom Work	Handloom Work	Light/Tent House
Candle Making	Candle Making	Barber	Barber	Barber	Dal Mill
Food Processing	Food Processing	Dal Mill	Dal Mill	Dal Mill	Candle Making
Tea Stall	Tea Stall	Tailoring Work	Tailoring Work	Tailoring Work	Tea Stall
Handloom Work	Handloom Work	Gold Smithy	Gold Smithy	Gold Smithy	Handloom Work
Other Economic Activities	Other Economic Activities	Other Economic Activities	Other Economic Activities	Other Economic Activities	Other Economic Activities
General Shops	General Shops	General Shops	General Shops	General Shops	General Shops
Dairy Farm	Dairy Farm	Dairy Farm	Dairy Farm	Dairy Farm	Dairy Farm
Poultry Farm	Poultry Farm	Poultry Farm	Poultry Farm	Poultry Farm	Goat Rearing
Goat Rearing	Goat Rearing	Goat Rearing	Goat Rearing	Goat Rearing	Poultry Farm
Transport	Transport	Transport	Transport	Transport	Fishery
Pig Rearing	Pig Rearing	Hardware Work	Hardware Work	Hardware Work	Transport
Hardware Work	Hardware Work	Fishery	Fishery	Fishery	Hardware Work
Fishery	Fishery	Medical Stores	Medical Stores	Medical Stores	Pig Rearing
Medical Stores	Medical Stores	Pig Rearing	Pig Rearing	Pig Rearing	Medical Stores

In all, eighteen activities falling under Khadi and Village industries and nine other type of rural industries have been identified. The industry-wise identified activities have been presented in Table 2.

Table 2: List of Identified Potential Industries in Deoria District

Khadi & Village industry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sugar Cane Crusher 2. Readymade Garment 3. Light/Tent House 4. Barber 5. Agriculture Instrument Repairing 6. Rice Mill 7. Flour Mill/Chakki 8. Dal Mill 9. Spices Grinding 10. Furniture Making 11. Tailoring Work 12. Gold Smithy 13. Welding 14. Dry Cleaning 15. Candle Making 16. Food Processing 17. Tea Stall 18. Handloom Work
Other Industry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Shops 2. Poultry Farm 3. Dairy Farm 4. Goat Rearing 5. Transport 6. Hardware Work 7. Fishery 8. Pig Rearing 9. Medical Stores

II.4 Potential Manufacturing Activities Identified by the NABARD

The NABARD has also identified potential manufacturing activities in Deoria district. The list is given Table 3: The list includes most of the activities identified above on the basis of preferences of the people.

Table 3: Potential Manufacturing Activities Identified by the NABARD

S.No.	Block	Proposed Key Activities
1	Pathardeva	Dairy, Goatary, Sugar Cane Crusher, Electric part, Furniture Making
2	Deoria Sadar	Dairy, Goatary, Furniture Making, Electric part,
3	Bankata	Dairy, Goatary, Transport, Horticulture
4	Lar	Dairy, Goatary, Sugar Cane Crusher, Furniture Making
5	Bhatpar Rani	Dairy, Goatary, Handloom, Furniture Making, Electric Parts
6	Bhatni	Dairy, Goatary, Furniture Making, Electric Parts

II.5 Reasons for Choosing Potential Industries

The respondents have reported the reasons for choosing the potential industries as shown in Table-4. Around 77 percent respondents have given reason of good income and 69 percent to easy marketing for choosing the different industries. The raw material and easy finance have been the reason for around 36 percent and 17 percent of total respondents respectively. The knowledge of skill required in the industry has been a factor of choosing the particular industry for about 9 percent of the respondents.

Table 4: Reasons for Choosing Potential Rural Industries in Deoria District (Percentage)

Industry	Easy Finance	Easy Market	Good Income	Raw material	Trained	Total	N
Khadi & Village Industries							
Sugar Cane Crusher	33.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	0	100	6
Readymade Garment	16.67	33.33	63.33	50.00	6.67	100	30
Light/Tent House	33.33	100.00	66.67	66.67	33.33	100	3
Barber	50.00	50.00	100.00	50.00	0.00	100	2
Agriculture Instrument Repairing	31.25	68.75	75.00	62.50	0.00	100	16
Rice Mill	33.33	88.89	88.89	66.67	22.22	100	9
Flour Mill/Chakki	33.33	100.00	33.33	66.67	66.67	100	3
Dal Mill	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	100	2
Spices Grinding	50.00	100.00	50.00	100.00	50.00	100	2
Furniture Making	25.00	75.00	50.00	75.00	25.00	100	4
Tailoring Work	33.33	66.67	66.67	100.00	0.00	100	3
Gold Smithy	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	100	2
Welding	22.22	55.56	44.44	66.67	11.11	100	9
Dry Cleaning	33.33	66.67	66.67	100.00	0.00	100	3
Candle Making	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100	1
Food Processing	50.00	100.00	50.00	100.00	50.00	100	2
Tea Stall	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100	1
Handloom Work	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	1
Total	28.28	61.62	64.65	64.65	14.14	100	99
Other Industries							
General Shops	15.65	80.87	88.70	16.52	1.74	100	115
Poultry Farm	21.74	69.57	73.91	21.74	26.09	100	23
Dairy Farm	2.00	67.00	79.00	24.00	4.00	100	100
Goat Rearing	26.92	53.85	84.62	65.38	19.23	100	26
Transport	28.57	57.14	57.14	57.14	0.00	100	7
Hardware Work	25.00	75.00	75.00	50.00	50.00	100	4
Fishery	16.67	83.33	66.67	16.67	16.67	100	6
Pig Rearing	50.00	100.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	100	2
Medical Stores	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100	1
Total	13.38	72.18	81.69	25.35	7.39	100	284
Grand Total	17.23	69.45	77.28	35.51	9.14	100	383

In case of Khadi and Village Industries, good income, easy market and availability of raw materials are relatively more important factors in choosing the KVIB industries in comparison with the preference for Other Economic Activities. With in the KVIB industries, agro-based activities are more preferred on account of raw material availability, good income and easy market. The preference for other activities has also been expressed on account of their strong local level linkages both in the form of forward and backward.

II.6 Potential of Agro-based Industries in Deoria District

The large number of respondents has expressed their preference for different type of agro-based industries. They have attributed the easy availability of raw material as the main reason for their choice of agro-based industries. In fact the district has sufficient production of foodgrain, sugarcane and potato which is evident from the following Table 5. The NABARD has also estimated that Deoria district has good potential of developing the agro-based industries because of good availability of raw material locally.

Table 5: Production of Important Crops in Deoria District (2003-04)

Crops	Production (Mt.)
Rice	223404
Wheat	307774
Barley	1834
Maize	7556
Masur	576
Gram	254
Peas	2866
Arhar	4262
Lahi/Mustered	945
Ground Nut	1963
Sugar Cane	674446
Potato	48648

Source: Sankhyakiya Patrika, Deoria District, 2004.

II.7 Animal Husbandry in Deoria District

The animal husbandry is the most important economic activity next to agriculture in Deoria district. The number of livestock as per Livestock Census, 2003 is quite substantial as evident from the following Table 6. It has great significance in Deoria district.

Table 6: Livestock in Deoria District

Sl. No.	Type of Animals	Numbers	No. per 100 hectare of NSA
1.	Drought Animals		
	Bullock	39802	20.04
	Buffaloes	1077	0.54
2.	Milch Animals		
	Cow	60875	30.65
	Buffalo	76377	38.45
3.	Young Stock		
	Cattle	76797	38.66
	Buffalo	68628	34.55
4.	Others		
	Sheep	7436	3.74
	Goat	227382	114.48
	Horse	334	0.17
	Pig	50769	25.56
	Other animals	6354	3.20
	Total Livestock.	615831	310.05
	Poultry Birds	203512	102.46

However, dairy development schemes implemented in the past have not been able to deliver desired result. There are only 3 milk routes covering only 4 blocks. The animal breeding and extension Centres are in 4 blocks of Usra Bazar, Khakundu, Bartha and Bhagalpur. The milk collection is only of 2000 litres. The NABARD has estimated the following gaps in veterinary health services in Deoria district as follows:

Facilities	Requires	Available	Gap
Veterinary Hospital	45	25	20
A.I. Centres/Sub-Centres	75	35	40
Quality Bulls	45	10	35

Source: NABARD, Deoria District

II 8. Development of Khadi in Deoria District

The data provided by Khadi & Village Industry Board, Lucknow showed that three organisations/societies were undertaking the production of Khadi. The value of total Production was of Rs. 135.70 Lakhs and the sale value was of Rs. 403.41 Lakhs. The Khadi Sector provided employment to 1432 persons in the district. It was observed in the field that the

development of Khadi has tremendous potential in the district. The KVIB should popularise Khadi spinning on a large scale as the sector has good potential to provide sufficient part time income to woman & rural people. Besides khadi spinning, other processes like weaving, garments, woolen rug manufacturing too have tremendous potential of employment generation. The need of the hour is the improvement in design and colour. All these khadi related works are to be promoted on large scale in the district. The following Tables 7 showed the progress of Khadi units in Deoria District.

Table 7: Production, Sale and Employment in Khadi in Deoria District

S. No.	Organisation/Socities	Production (Rs. Lakhs)	Sale (Rs. Lakhs)	Employment
1	Purvanchal Oon Vastu, Audyogik Utpadan Sahkari Samiti Ltd. Dala Rudrapur, Deoria	18.70	19.03	167
2	Resham Keet Palan Avam Dhagakaran, Audyogik Utpadan Sahkari Samiti Ltd. Fazil Nagar, Deoria	22.00	16.38	282
3	Kshetriya Shree Gandhi Ashram, Deoria	95.00	368.00	983
	Total	135.70	403.41	1432

II.9 Plan of Rural Industries in Different Blocks

After the identification of potential rural industries, it is to be planned that how many units of different potential industries are to be promoted in Naxal infected blocks of Deoria district. In order to plan for different rural industries for the year 2006-07, we have taken the Potential Linked Credit Plan (PLCP) of Deoria district as the base. In the PLCP, financial projections have been made to provide broad guidelines to the banks to extend a fix quantum of credit to different sectors of the economy in a district during the year. The PLCP also makes projections of credit availability industry-wise in each block of the district. We have taken the amount of credit decided for different activities in PLCP for the year 2006-07 in different blocks of Deoria district and unit cost of each potential industry identified by us. The quantum of credit planned in PLCP has been divided by the unit cost to arrive at the number of different rural industries that can be set up in twelve blocks of Deoria district. The methodology provides the maximum number of potential industries, which can be established in each block during 2006-07. On this basis, total number of 747 units can be promoted in six Naxal infected blocks of Deoria district. The number of KVIB units comes to 196 and other 551 units of Other Economic Activities. This means that KVIB would be supporting around 33 units per block during 2006-07 which appear to be reasonable, keeping in view the past performance of the KVIB. As far Other Economic Activities are concerned, animal husbandry constitutes the major chunk, which can be supported easily by the Department of Animal Husbandry. In Table 8, proposed number of units to be supported, finance required and estimated employment to be generated has been shown.

Table 8: Proposed Number of Units, Likely Investment and Employment Generation

Khadi & Village Industries	Proposed No. Of Unit to be setup	Likely Investment (Rs. Lakh)	Likely Employment Generated
Sugar Cane Crusher	13	32.50	78
Readymade Garment	60	150.00	300
Light/Tent House	10	12.30	100
Barber	2	0.60	10
Agriculture Instrument Repairing	19	14.25	171
Rice Mill	22	107.80	264
Flour Mill/Chakki	8	10.00	48
Dal Mill	4	16.00	52
Spices Grinding	5	12.50	60
Furniture Making	11	33.00	44
Tailoring Work	4	1.20	32
Gold Smithy	2	5.00	24
Welding	15	6.75	75
Dry Cleaning	4	1.00	16
Candle Making	4	0.88	16
Food Processing	5	1.50	25
Tea Stall	4	0.40	12
Handloom Work	4	2.00	16
Total	196	407.68	1343
Other Economic Activities			
General Shops	227	113.50	908
Poultry Farm	44	22.44	440
Dairy Farm	188	75.20	1504
Goat Rearing	40	27.20	240
Transport	17	24.65	34
Hardware Work	17	42.50	170
Fishery	10	60.00	60
Pig Rearing	4	1.00	32
Medical Stores	4	3.80	16
Total	551	370.29	3404
Grand Total	747	777.97	4747

II.10 Employment Generation through Proposed Rural Industries

The assessment has been made that how much total employment could be generated through the proposed units. To estimate it, we have taken the per unit employment generated in different rural industries assisted by the KVIB in Deoria district and multiplied it with the number of units of different sectors proposed in different blocks of the district. On this basis, it has emerged that our plan to set up different rural industries would provide employment to around 4747 persons in six Naxal infected blocks of Deoria district during 2006-07.

II.11 Financial Requirement of Proposed Rural Industries

The total financial requirement is estimated to be of Rs. 7.78 crores for promoting the proposed rural industries in Deoria district. As mentioned earlier, the assessment is based on the PLCP projections. However, the financial requirement projected here may fall short off by around 15 percent as the achievement in credit utilization against the target in Deoria district has been by 84.64 percent during 2005-06 as evident from the following Table 9. But it is assumed here that intensive efforts would be made by the KVIB and other departments to achieve the set goal of developing rural industries for mass employment generation in Deoria district. Therefore, proposed investment in developing rural industries has not been reduced in the action plan.

Table 9: Target As Achievement of Credit in Deoria District during 2005-06

Items	Target	Achievement	Achievement as % of target
Total Agricultural Credit	17176.37	14095.38	82.06
Non-Farm Sector Credit	1525.26	800	52.45
Other Priority Sector Credit	3623.68	4000	110.39
Total	22325.3	18895.4	84.64

II.12 Availability of Raw Materials in Potential Rural Industries

The availability of raw material is the important factor in the development of rural industries. As far the potential rural industries identified by the people in Deoria district is concerned, local and easy availability of raw materials has been the important reason of choosing these industries. The respondents who have reported the availability of raw materials local and easy are very large in numbers as evident in Table 10. Thus, it seems certain that the potential rural industries in Deoria district will not face any problem of raw materials.

Table 10: Classification of Respondents according to their Views on the Availability of Raw Material

(Percentage)					
Industry	Local	Easy	Hard	Total	N
Khadi & Village Industries					
Sugar Cane Crusher	66.67	100.00	16.67	100.00	6
Readymade Garment	63.33	73.33	13.33	100.00	30
Light/Tent House	66.67	100.00	33.33	100.00	3
Barber	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	2
Agriculture Instrument Repairing	50.00	56.25	12.50	100.00	16
Rice Mill	77.78	66.67	22.22	100.00	9
Flour Mill/Chakki	100.00	33.33	33.33	100.00	3
Dal Mill	50.00	50.00	0.00	100.00	2
Spices Grinding	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	2
Furniture Making	75.00	75.00	25.00	100.00	4
Tailoring Work	66.67	66.67	33.33	100.00	3
Gold Smithy	50.00	100.00	50.00	100.00	2
Welding	55.56	55.56	11.11	100.00	9
Dry Cleaning	66.67	33.33	0.00	100.00	3
Candle Making	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	1
Food Processing	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	2
Tea Stall	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Handloom Work	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	1
Total	66.67	68.69	15.15	100.00	99
Other Industries					
General Shops	78.26	74.78	6.09	100.00	115
Poultry Farm	86.96	65.22	8.70	100.00	23
Dairy Farm	84.00	75.00	9.00	100.00	100
Goat Rearing	76.92	88.46	11.54	100.00	26
Transport	71.43	100.00	14.29	100.00	7
Hardware Work	100.00	75.00	0.00	100.00	4
Fishery	83.33	83.33	16.67	100.00	6
Pig Rearing	50.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	2
Medical Stores	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	1
Total	80.99	76.06	8.10	100.00	284
Grand Total	77.28	74.15	9.92	200	383

II.13 Respondents Views on the Marketing of Products of Potential Rural Industries

Without the scope of marketing, survival of any industry becomes difficult. In case of potential rural industries, majority of respondents have reported good scope of marketing in local areas. Even the near by areas provide sufficient scope of marketing as felt by the large number of respondents. On this basis, it becomes evident that the potential industries will mostly cater to the local demands as reflects from the Table 11.

Table 11: Classification of Respondents according to their Views on the Marketing. (Percentage)

Industry	Local	Near Area	In City	Total	N
Khadi & Village Industries					
Sugar Cane Crusher	66.67	100.00	16.67	100	6
Readymade Garment	66.67	70.00	13.33	100	30
Light/Tent House	100.00	66.67	33.33	100	3
Barber	100.00	100.00	0.00	100	2
Agriculture Instrument Repairing	50.00	50.00	12.50	100	16
Rice Mill	77.78	77.78	22.22	100	9
Flour Mill/Chakki	100.00	33.33	33.33	100	3
Dal Mill	50.00	50.00	0.00	100	2
Spices Grinding	100.00	100.00	0.00	100	2
Furniture Making	75.00	75.00	25.00	100	4
Tailoring Work	66.67	66.67	33.33	100	3
Gold Smithy	100.00	100.00	50.00	100	2
Welding	66.67	44.44	11.11	100	9
Dry Cleaning	66.67	33.33	0.00	100	3
Candle Making	100.00	0.00	0.00	100	1
Food Processing	100.00	100.00	0.00	100	2
Tea Stall	100.00	100.00	0.00	100	1
Handloom Work	100.00	0.00	0.00	100	1
Total	70.71	65.66	15.15	100	99
Other Industries					
General Shops	47.22	48.89	3.89	100	180
Poultry Farm	73.91	78.26	8.70	100	23
Dairy Farm	79.00	78.00	9.00	100	100
Goat Rearing	73.08	80.77	15.38	100	26
Transport	71.43	100.00	14.29	100	7
Hardware Work	100.00	75.00	0.00	100	4
Fishery	83.33	83.33	16.67	100	6
Pig Rearing	50.00	100.00	0.00	100	2
Medical Stores	100.00	0.00	0.00	100	1
Total	77.51	79.29	10.06	100	169
Grand Total	75.00	74.25	11.94	100	268

II.14 Activities Requiring Priority in Naxal Blocks

The type of rural industrial activities requiring priority in promotion of different rural industries in Naxal blocks of Deoria district have been identified on the basis of choice of respondents for different activities. A particular activity has been chosen to be developed on priority to which the largest number of respondents has given the preference in a block. In certain cases, choice of respondents remains the same for one particular activity in more than one block. Such types of activities have been recommended for development on preferential basis in more than one block. The block-wise list of activities to be considered for development on priority has been shown in Table 12.

Table 12: Block-wise Activities to be developed on preferential basis in Naxal Infected Blocks of Deoria District

Block	Proposed Key Activities
Pathardeva	Dairy, Goatary, furniture making, Electric parts
Deoria Sadar	Dairy, Goatary, furniture making, Electric parts
Bankata	Dairy, Goatary, Transport, Horticulture
Lar	Dairy, Goatary, Sugarcane Crusher, Furniture Making
Bhatpar Rani	Dairy, Goatary, Handloom, Furniture Making, Electric parts
Bhatni	Dairy, Goatary, Furniture Making, Electric parts

II.15 Requirement of Skill Training

All type of rural industries, which people want to start, requires technical skill. As far skill training infrastructure in Deoria district is concerned, it is inadequate to impart training in different trades to substantial number of persons who desire to set up rural industries. There are two Industrial Training Institutes (ITI,s) in the district. One is at Deoria Sadar and others at Salempur. The total intake capacity in different skill streams is only of 522 candidates. The training is given in the sheet metal, radio making, welding, carpentry and general mechanic. There is one government polytechnic also. Some NGO/VA's also impart training in stitching, carpet and durrie making.

It, therefore, becomes necessary that the intakes in different trades should be increased to more than triple during 2006-07 and should be further increased in the coming years. The following trades should be added in skill development Programme:

- ❖ Sugarcane Crushing and Gur/Khandsari Making
- ❖ Agricultural Implements Manufacturing/repairing
- ❖ Bakery
- ❖ Milk Processing
- ❖ Food Processing
- ❖ Beautician
- ❖ Computer Hardware/Software
- ❖ TV Mechanic
- ❖ Electrical Works
- ❖ Mobile Repairing
- ❖ Printing
- ❖ Photography & Videography
- ❖ Honey
- ❖ Khadi
- ❖ Herbal Plant Cultivation and Processing

However the ITI courses are generally of two years duration. Such a long duration courses may not attract rural unemployed to get admission because of economic reasons. More over the intakes in such courses cannot be increased, keeping in view the large number of aspirants and other constraints. Therefore, the need is that the short duration industrial training Programmes should be started in Deoria district in collaboration with NGO's and private organizations. The KVIB has been implementing such type of courses and these should be replicated on large scale in Deoria district. The total trades come to 20 in which training is needed to be imparted. It is proposed that short duration training courses, consisting of 100 trainees in each trade with one batch should be taken up. The training should be given in 20 trades identified above. Thus, a total of 2000 persons should be trained in 20 trades during the year 2006-07. The training areas and number of batches to be trained can further be decided, keeping in view the local conditions. Since the skill development is very crucial, if large-scale employment is to be provided in rural industrial sector, therefore, skill development is to be taken up on a large scale with public-private-NGO partnership. The local NGO's should be involved in training Programme. The course content should also be made need based and of short duration to equip the trainees with

required skill. Since sugarcane cultivation in Deoria district is prominent, value addition to it will increase the income of farmers in substantially. Therefore, training in sugarcane crushing and its further processing needs to be given priority in any programme of skill enhancement of rural people in Deoria district.

II.16 Possibility of Developing Clusters

The rural industrial activities are dispersed far and wide. Units in large numbers are not concentrated in a particular area. Therefore, it is difficult to develop clusters for all activities. However, some clusters can be developed in case of activities, which have some concentration like sugarcane crushing clusters in Lar block. The other cluster of handloom can be developed at Mehrauna in Bhatpar Rani block. However, the approach of developing the rural industries will have to be largely the activity based.

Table 15: Block-wise Clusters Proposed for Development in Deoria District

Blocks	Industries
Pathardeva	Sugarcane crusher, rice/dal mill & animal husbandry
Deoria Sadar	Sugarcane crusher, rice/dal mill & animal husbandry
Bankata	Rice mill, furniture & animal husbandry
Lar	Rice/flour mill, furniture & animal husbandry
Bhatpar Rani	Furniture making, candle making & animal husbandry
Bhatni	Agricultural implements repairing

II.17 Developing Common Facility Centres

The Plan of Action to generate mass employment in rural industries makes us to think about the profile of those rural people who have to be assisted. These are the poor people, having little or no resources of their own except the skill inherited from generation to generation. They may not be aware of the technological changes in production and marketing. They may also require modern type of skill and technology. The raw material requirement and its sources may be altogether different and product design needs to be changed in view of demand changes. All these present day requisites to sustain the rural activities will not be possible for a poor individual to manage on his own when he earns meager amount from the activity. In this situation it is important that some Common Facilities Centres (CFC's) should be developed to help the rural artisans. The Common Facility Centres should act as nodal points to help artisan in procurement of raw materials training, product design and marketing. These facilities could provide a bundle of all assistance and should be demand driven which may help the artisans in

value addition. The better course of action would to develop these CFC's by involving the SHG's. The SHG's should be provided one time grant to start up CFC's. The enlightened artisans may also be encouraged and guided to set up the CFC's by providing all needed support. The need is that the KVIB should identify the CFC's to be developed at different locations in Deoria district by involving the NGO's, SHG's and individual artisans. The CFC could better be located at the points where activities are concentrated.

Table 16: Block-wise Proposed Common Facility Centres in Deoria District

Blocks	Industries
Pathardeva	Sugar cane crushing
Deoria Sadar	Sugar cane crushing
Bankata	Furniture
Lar	Furniture
Bhatpar Rani	Candle making
Bhatni	Agricultural implements repairing

II.18 Forward and Backward Linkages

The CFC's and other intermediaries like NGO's and private parties would provide forward and backward linkages in the development of rural industries. The raw materials, skill training, product design etc. would be in the form of backward linkages while marketing etc. will be the forward linkage.

II.19 Availability and Gaps in Infrastructure

The following broad infrastructural gaps have been identified and actions have been recommended to boost the different sectors of the economy of Deoria district:

Availability and Gaps in Infrastructure and Suggested Action

Availability	Gaps in Infrastructure	Suggested Action
<u>Agriculture</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Sufficient extension services are available in the district ❖ 2 cold storages (4800 MT capacity) ❖ 170 rural haats and 27 mandies ❖ 30 Rural godowns (21000 MT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 2 storage godowns and 1 cold storage are required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Convergence with Mandi Parishad for developing rural markets. ❖ Utilisation of RIDF/PMGSY for construction of cold storages and rural godowns.
<u>Animal Husbandry</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Only 4 milk routes in the district. ❖ 25 veterinary Hospitals and 35 AI Centers. ❖ 1 chilling plant at Deoria and 1 more coming up at Usra Bazar. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Milk routes need to be developed in 11 blocks. ❖ 20 veterinary hospitals and 40 AI ❖ Centers are needed. ❖ 1 more chilling plant is required. ❖ Quality animal feed is not available in the district. ❖ Lack of training in animal husbandry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Private Milk Collection agencies should be encouraged ❖ BAIF's assistance may be sought for artificial insemination
<u>Fishery</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Vast System of river, lakes and ponds in Deoria district ❖ Sufficient seed is available from FFDA, Deoria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ No regulated marketing system in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Regulated Marketing Centers should be established at Nava Nagar, Pandah and Rewati ❖ Training may be given by FFDA ❖ Insulated Vans may be financed to the cooperative society
<u>Rural Industries</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Network of Village and cottage industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inadequate support and training facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Cluster for Sugarcane crushing and processing at Lar block. ❖ Cluster for handloom at Mehrauna, in Bhatpar Rani block. ❖ Large-scale Awareness and skill training Programme.

II. 20 Implementation Strategy of Action Plan

Thus, on the basis of above action plan, around 747 units of rural industries can be promoted in Deoria district. The total employment generation would be of around 4747 persons. The financial requirement would be of Rs. 7.78 crores. These estimates are for the year 2006-07. An increase of 10-15 percent per annum may be made for the coming years as suggested in the Industrial Policy of Government of Uttar Pradesh, 2003. Since the existing level of infrastructure in Deoria district is more or less at par with the state average, except the cold storages, rural

godowns and veterinary hospitals, rural industries can easily be promoted and substantial employment can be generated, if KVIB and DIC put up serious efforts. The following points should be taken into consideration in the strategy of implementation of Action Plan:

- A holistic approach of development will have to be taken up. The development of agriculture, animal husbandry and non-agricultural activities will have to be taken up simultaneously.
- The banks should come forward to extend hassle free credit to rural industries in the district.
- The intakes in ITI's should be increased and the type of trades should be increased, keeping in view the local conditions.
- Since the courses in the ITI's are long duration, it may not be possible for the artisans to take admission in these courses.
- Therefore, for the rural artisans, short duration courses should be framed to suit the need of artisans.
- In order to provide support to rural artisans, Common Facility Centres (CFC's) should be developed by involving NGOs, individual artisans and private sector. The one time grant to set up such CFC,s should be provided by the KVIB.
- The creation of marketing network would provide further boost to the rural industries in Deoria district. The development of marketing marts and tie-up with the private sector to market the products of rural industries should be explored. The marketing tie up with NGO's and private firms/intermediaries needs to be explored in terms of marketing of manufactured items should be established.
- There is also need of proper integration and coordination among all the concerned departments.
- The convergence needs to be established with the Department of Rural Development and other World Bank Sponsored Programmes like UPDASP and PACT to develop those sectors, which do not fall under the purview of KVIB.
- The KVIB should also look into the possibility of popularizing the Khadi spinning on Ambar Charkha, which has great potential to provide good part time income to rural people. Such type of spinning has been popular in certain areas of the Deoria district.
- The formation of SHG's and then to take up the KVIB activities should be explored in cooperation with NGO's.
- The KVIB needs to take up the activities identified here with proper planning of motivation, training, developing linkages with the banks, private sector and developing

CFC's. With the seriousness of the KVIB officials, the proposed action plan to develop the rural industries for mass employment generation can successfully be implemented in Deoria district.

II.21 Implementing Agencies

The following agencies should take up the development of identified activities in Deoria district:

Activities	Implementing Agency
Khadi & Village Industries	
Sugar Cane Crusher	Sugar Cane Corporation, Lead Bank
Readymade Garment	KVIB
Light/Tent House	KVIB, Banks
Barber	KVIB, Banks
Agriculture Instrument Repairing	DIC, KVIB, Banks
Rice Mill	DIC, KVIB, Banks
Flour Mill/Chakki	KVIB, DIC, Banks
Dal Mill	KVIB, DIC, Banks
Spices Grinding	KVIB, DIC, Banks
Furniture Making	KVIB, Banks
Tailoring Work	KVIB, DIC, Banks
Gold Smithy	KVIB, DIC, Banks
Welding	KVIB, DIC, Banks
Dry Cleaning	KVIB, DIC, Banks
Candle Making	KVIB, DIC, Banks
Food Processing	KVIB, Department of Food Processing
Tea Stall	KVIB
Handloom Work	KVIB, Department of Handloom
Total	
Other Industries	
General Shops	Banks
Poultry Farm	Department of Animal Husbandry
Dairy Farm	Department of Animal Husbandry
Goat Rearing	Department of Animal Husbandry
Transport	Banks
Hardware Work	Banks
Fishery	Department of Fisheries
Pig Rearing	Department of Animal Husbandry
Medical Stores	Banks.
Total	
Grand Total	

**Annexure I: Preferences of Unemployed Youths for Different Rural Industries in
Deoria District**

Industry	Pathardeva	Banakta	Bhatni	Total
Khadi & Village Industries				
Sugar Cane Crusher	4	2	0	6
Readymade Garment	8	16	6	30
Light/Tent House	0	3	0	3
Barber	0	0	2	2
Agriculture Instrument Repairing	3	9	4	16
Rice Mill	2	6	1	9
Flour Mill/Chakki	1	1	1	3
Dal Mill	2	0	0	2
Spices Grinding	0	1	1	2
Furniture Making	1	2	1	4
Tailoring Work	1	0	2	3
Gold Smithy	0	0	2	2
Welding	2	3	4	9
Dry Cleaning	1	1	1	3
Candle Making	0	1	0	1
Food Processing	0	1	1	2
Tea Stall	0	1	0	1
Handloom Work	0	1	0	1
Total	25	48	26	99
Other Economic Activities				
General Shops	56	30	29	115
Poultry Farm	7	8	8	23
Dairy Farm	25	38	37	100
Goat Rearing	7	3	16	26
Transport	2	3	2	7
Hardware Work	1	2	1	4
Fishery	1	2	3	6
Pig Rearing	2	0	0	2
Medical Stores	0	1	0	1
Total	101	87	96	284
Grand Total	126	135	122	383

Annexure II: Number of Units to be setup and Employment to be generated in Deoria District

Industry	Unit Cost	No. Of Unit to be setup	Financial Outlay as per PLP Rs. Lakh.	Per Unit employment	Total Employment to be Generated
Khadi & Village Industries					
Sugar Cane Crusher	2.5	13	32.5	6	78
Readymade Garment	2.5	60	150	5	300
Light/Tent House	1.23	10	12.3	10	100
Barber	0.3	2	0.6	5	10
Agriculture Instrument Repairing	0.75	19	14.25	9	171
Rice Mill	4.9	22	107.8	12	264
Flour Mill/Chakki	1.25	8	10	6	48
Dal Mill	4	4	16	13	52
Spices Grinding	2.5	5	12.5	12	60
Furniture Making	3	11	33	4	44
Tailoring Work	0.3	4	1.2	8	32
Gold Smithy	2.5	2	5	12	24
Welding	0.45	15	6.75	5	75
Dry Cleaning	0.25	4	1	4	16
Candle Making	0.22	4	0.88	4	16
Food Processing	0.3	5	1.5	5	25
Tea Stall	0.1	4	0.4	3	12
Handloom Work	0.5	4	2	4	16
Total		196			1343
Other Economic Activities					
General Shops	0.5	227	113.5	4	908
Poultry Farm	0.51	44	22.44	10	440
Dairy Farm	0.4	188	75.2	8	1504
Goat Rearing	0.68	40	27.2	6	240
Transport	1.45	17	24.65	2	34
Hardware Work	2.5	17	42.5	10	170
Fishery	6	10	60	6	60
Pig Rearing	0.25	4	1	8	32
Medical Stores	0.95	4	3.8	4	16
Total		551			3404
Grand Total		747			4747

Annexure III: Block-wise Number of Potential Rural Industries of Deoria District

Industry	Pathardeva	Bankata	Bhatni	Bhatpar Rani	Lar	Deoria Sadar	Total Units
Khadi & Village Industries							
Sugar Cane Crusher	4	2	0	2	2	3	13
Readymade Garment	8	16	6	11	12	7	60
Light/Tent House	0	3	0	4	3	0	10
Barber	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Agriculture Instrument Repairing	3	9	4	2	1	0	19
Rice Mill	2	6	1	5	6	2	22
Flour Mill/Chakki	1	1	1	1	2	2	8
Dal Mill	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
Spices Grinding	0	1	1	1	2	0	5
Furniture Making	1	2	1	3	2	2	11
Tailoring Work	1	0	2	0	0	1	4
Gold Smithy	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Welding	2	3	4	3	2	1	15
Dry Cleaning	1	1	1	0	0	1	4
Candle Making	0	1	0	2	1	0	4
Food Processing	0	1	1	2	1	0	5
Tea Stall	0	1	0	2	1	0	4
Handloom Work	0	1	0	1	2	0	4
Total	25	48	26	39	37	21	196
Other Economic Activities							0
General Shops	56	30	29	29	28	55	227
Poultry Farm	7	8	8	7	8	6	44
Dairy Farm	25	38	37	33	34	21	188
Goat Rearing	7	3	16	4	3	7	40
Transport	2	3	2	3	4	3	17
Hardware Work	1	2	1	4	5	4	17
Fishery	1	2	3	2	1	1	10
Pig Rearing	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
Medical Stores	0	1	0	2	1	0	4
Total	101	87	96	84	84	99	551
Grand Total	126	135	122	123	121	120	747

Annexure IV: Block-wise Total Employment to be generated in Potential Rural Industries of Deoria District

Industry	Pathardeva	Bankata	Bhatni	Bhatpar Rani	Lar	Deoria Sadar	Total
Khadi & Village Industries							
Sugar Cane Crusher	24	12	0	12	12	18	78
Readymade Garment	40	80	30	55	60	35	300
Light/Tent House	0	30	0	40	30	0	100
Barber	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
Agriculture Instrument Repairing	27	81	36	18	9	0	171
Rice Mill	24	72	12	60	72	24	264
Flour Mill/Chakki	6	6	6	6	12	12	48
Dal Mill	26	0	0	0	0	26	52
Spices Grinding	0	12	12	12	24	0	60
Furniture Making	4	8	4	12	8	8	44
Tailoring Work	8	0	16	0	0	8	32
Gold Smithy	0	0	24	0	0	0	24
Welding	10	15	20	15	10	5	75
Dry Cleaning	4	4	4	0	0	4	16
Candle Making	0	4	0	8	4	0	16
Food Processing	0	5	5	10	5	0	25
Tea Stall	0	3	0	6	3	0	12
Handloom Work	0	4	0	4	8	0	16
Total	173	336	179	258	257	140	1343
Other Economic Activities							
General Shops	224	120	116	116	112	220	908
Poultry Farm	70	80	80	70	80	60	440
Dairy Farm	200	304	296	264	272	168	1504
Goat Rearing	42	18	96	24	18	42	240
Transport	4	6	4	6	8	6	34
Hardware Work	10	20	10	40	50	40	170
Fishery	6	12	18	12	6	6	60
Pig Rearing	16	0	0	0	0	16	32
Medical Stores	0	4	0	8	4	0	16
Total	572	564	620	540	550	558	3404
Grand Total	745	900	799	798	807	698	4747

**Annexure V: Block-wise Financial Requirement of Potential Rural Industries in
Deoria District (Rs. Lakh)**

Industry	Pathardeva	Bankata	Bhatni	Bhatpar Rani	Lar	Deoria Sadar	G. Total
Khadi & Village Industries							
Sugar Cane Crusher	10	5	0	5	5	7.5	32.5
Readymade Garment	20	40	15	27.5	30	17.5	150
Light/Tent House	0	3.69	0	4.92	3.69	0	12.3
Barber	0	0	0.6	0	0	0	0.6
Agriculture Instrument Repairing	2.25	6.75	3	1.5	0.75	0	14.25
Rice Mill	9.8	29.4	4.9	24.5	29.4	9.8	107.8
Flour Mill/Chakki	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	2.5	2.5	10
Dal Mill	8	0	0	0	0	8	16
Spices Grinding	0	2.5	2.5	2.5	5	0	12.5
Furniture Making	3	6	3	9	6	6	33
Tailoring Work	0.3	0	0.6	0	0	0.3	1.2
Gold Smithy	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Welding	0.9	1.35	1.8	1.35	0.9	0.45	6.75
Dry Cleaning	0.25	0.25	0.25	0	0	0.25	1
Candle Making	0	0.22	0	0.44	0.22	0	0.88
Food Processing	0	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0	1.5
Tea Stall	0	0.1	0	0.2	0.1	0	0.4
Handloom Work	0	0.5	0	0.5	1	0	2
Total	55.75	97.31	38.2	79.26	84.86	52.3	407.68
Other Economic Activities							
General Shops	28	15	14.5	14.5	14	27.5	113.5
Poultry Farm	3.57	4.08	4.08	3.57	4.08	3.06	22.44
Dairy Farm	10	15.2	14.8	13.2	13.6	8.4	75.2
Goat Rearing	4.76	2.04	10.88	2.72	2.04	4.76	27.2
Transport	2.9	4.35	2.9	4.35	5.8	4.35	24.65
Hardware Work	2.5	5	2.5	10	12.5	10	42.5
Fishery	6	12	18	12	6	6	60
Pig Rearing	0.5	0	0	0	0	0.5	1
Medical Stores	0	0.95	0	1.9	0.95	0	3.8
Total	58.23	58.62	67.66	62.24	58.97	64.57	370.29
Grand Total	113.98	155.93	105.86	141.5	143.83	116.87	777.97